THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,300—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY—TUESDAY. APRIL 4, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
5th April	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	...
12 "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
19 "	MANTUA	10883	.....	...
26 "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9508
3rd May	ARABIA	7963	.....	...
10 "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
17 "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
24 "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9611
31 "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
7th June	SALSETTE	6003	CHINA	7932
14 "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	...
21 "	DEVANHA	8492	MALWA	10883
28 "	HIMALAYA	6898	.....	...
5th July	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
12 "	ARABIA	7333	.....	...
19 "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
26 "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of Sailing. All passengers must attend at that place by 4-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly for Colombo on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

AGENTS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES Booked without charge.

OUTFITS Carefully Selected.

OFFICER PLANS Sent for Inspection.

BOOKS Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.

CARGO Shipped and Insured.

PASSENGERS Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS. (CITY AND HALL LINES).

Intimate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.

LAST REDUCED FARES.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1911.	Leave Karachi, 1911.
City of Benares	6973	.....	April 8
City of Karachi	5557	April 11	" ...
City of York	7705	" 24	" " 21
City of Hall	4327	not fixed.	...
City of Glasgow	6529	May 12	" May 9
City of Naples	5739	.....	" 17
Ward Hall	5321	" 30	...
City of Manchester	5551	.....	June 10
City of Lahore	7000	.....	" 15
City of York	7705	.....	July 15
City of Paris	9200	.....	" 19
City of Glasgow	6529	.....	August 1
Ward Hall	5321	.....	" 24
City of Calcutta	7512	.....	Sept. 5
City of Lahore	7000	.....	" 12
City of Athens	5594	October 1	...
City of York	7705	.....	Nov. 2
City of Benares	6973	.....	" 18
City of London	9000	.....	" 24
Ward Hall	5321	.....	Dec. 6
City of Lahore	7000	.....	" 12
City of Athens	5594	.....	" 29

Calling from Karachi and calling at Bombay for Passengers only.

Fitted first Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and carrying both Surgeons and Stewardess.

Cargo Boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess having accommodation for two to twelve passengers.

Steamers which have both First and Second Class accommodation as also Surgeon and Stewardess, Electric Fans are fitted in all Cabins on A and C Class Steamers free of charge.

Concession granted to families, Railway employees, Officers of Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Special Reduced rates for European servants, accompanying first class passengers.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty incurred to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Sailing dates and fares are subject to alteration without notice.

JOINT SERVICE.

In connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN, Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

Agents.—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

SELF CURE NO FICTION! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1

is a remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges (either suspending injections

THERAPION No. 2

Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3

Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Leclerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

THERAPION CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Kola	1205	Thurs.	6th April	9 a.m.	via C. M.
Lhasa	2171	Fri.	7th April.	6 a.m.†	direct.
Linga	2171	Mon.	10th April	11 a.m.	VMPD&CM.

†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

*Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola," 1205 tons, on Thursday, 6th April calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "Uriana," 5253 tons, on Monday, the 10th April, calling at Karachi, Dubai, Linga, Bushire, and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Monthly.)

S. S. "Pundua," 3305 tons, on Thursday, 20th April, calling at Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR MALABAR COAST PORTS, COLOMBO AND RANGOON.

S. S. "Nerbudda", 3025 tons, sailing on or about 8th April.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Java Ports, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.

4th April, 1911.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
Praga	3905	M. Dabcevich	15th April 1911.
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st May "
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st June "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st July "
Africa	4720	E. Seberich	1st Aug. "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Sep. "
Africa	4720	E. Seberich	1st Oct. "
Bohemia	4284	G. Gillhuber	16th " "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
Vorwaerts	5990	B. Dannecker	27th April.
Austria	7388	J. Kaicich	30th May.
China	6017	P. Pavisich	27th June.
Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	27th July.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice..... Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... " 675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London..... " 545 " 685*
Saloon Class to London and back ..... " 865 " 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice 350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back..... " 525
Intermediate Class to London ..... " 445
Intermediate Class to London and back " 715
* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 45
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... " 675
Saloon Class to London ..... " 545 to 585
" Class to London and back ..... " 865 to 945
* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
F. Ferdinand	B. Cobol	6046	24th April 1911

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.

52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about 1911.
Praisident	3,300	Bremer	12th April.
a b Somali	2,655	Staffregen	16th "
a Margraf	3,680	Ihle	3rd May.
b Kanzler	3,000	Schutt	19th "

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

a Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

b Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.

34, Meiow Street, Bombay 1st April, 1911.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, *LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.*

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive, terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted,
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... " 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... " 16,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted,

K. KODAMA,
Manager

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL ... £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND ... £1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:

38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manila
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hongkong
Madras	Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)	Foochow
Rangoon	Klang (F. M. States.)	Shanghai
Colombo	Seremban (F. M. States.	Tientsin
Karachi	Bangkok	Hankow
Amritsar	Batavia	Yokoham.
Penang	Sourabaya	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)	Saigon	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ... $ 15,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ... $ 16,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund ... £ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE,	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	MALACCA	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	MANILA	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YLOILO
HONGKONG	PEKING	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.

Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.

I.—Dealers in Watches, Clocks and Chronometers.
II.—Jewellers, Engravers, Die Sinkers.
III.—Dealers in Precious Stones.
IV.—Manufacturing Gold and Silversmiths.
V.—Importers of Best Sheffield Sterling Silver and Electro-Plated Ware.
VI.—Opticians, Sole Agents for Dr. Menist's celebrated Spectacles and Eyeglasses, Glare Glasses, &c.
VII.—Sole Agents for Goerz' celebrated Trieder and other Binoculars for Field and Marine use.
VIII.—Dealers in Music and Musical instruments.
IX.—Importers of Pianofortes for the Tropics. Agents for Bluthner, Schiedmayer, Richard Lipp, Broadwood &c.
X.—Sole Agents for Napier Cars, 4 and 6 Cylinders.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

EASTER 1911.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS

NOW REGISTER ORDERS FOR

EASTER EGGS.

CHOCOLATE EASTER EGGS,

BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED AND FILLED WITH SWEETS

SATIN EASTER EGGS
PORCELAIN EASTER EGGS
PICTORIAL EASTER EGGS
WOOD EASTER EGGS.

in Assorted Colours and filled with Sweets and Chocolates.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:

26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Chittagong,	Aden (Camp.)
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Steamer Point)
Madras,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Mombasa,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Entebbe,
Delhi,	Kandy	Kampala, Uganda.
Cawnpore	Nawera-Eliya.	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected,

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due,

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities,

Post Box No. 161, BOMBAY,

W. J. K. HEGARTY,
Acting Manager.

11 Gold Medals awarded.

Number of inventions patented

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE,

FALL & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,

LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS.

OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.

Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M. A., B. Sc., F. C. S.

The inspection of our wares is respectfully invited

HEAD OFFICE AND SHOWROOM:—

HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND... " 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent, per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

"Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application on."

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on pplication.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs 30 in advance, post free.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street Fort.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° " "
Monkey 125° " "
Elephant in tins and bulk.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HOUSE for the following:—
GRUYERE PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE always in stock throughout the year.
MACCARONI VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes and designs fresh and can be had in large quantities.
PURE GENUINE OLIVE OIL of the Olives, now in great demand.
ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR (white) highly patronized for its excellence.
WALNUTS AND ALMONDS in soft shell, and HAZELNUTS always in Stock.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

MALARIA MIXTURE, prepared by FRANCESCO RANA of Bari, in Italy, cure guaranteed.
BRIOSCHI'S 'CETRATE,' an effervescent drink for the young and aged use freely in every house in Italy.
Our CLARET (Grignolino), the Genuine Wine, in great demand, at Rs. 11 per dozen bottles. Various other Brands of Wines and Liqueurs from The High Class House of Italy and France.

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 83,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and successful means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary complaints, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. References kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

CLARKES B. 41. PILLS

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE.

THE CARRIAGES of Ladies and Gentlemen, attending the RECEPTION at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, on TUESDAY, the 4th April, 1911, will enter by the Upper Gate and pass out by the Lower Gate.

On arrival at the platform one Ticket will be issued to the occupant and one bearing a similar number will be affixed to the lamp of the carriage. On departure as carriages come up the numbers will be called and should owners not be present on the platform their carriages will be sent round.

II. Gentlemen attending the Reception on the 4th April, 1911, in Motor Cars, are informed that they must have a licensed chauffeur, as no cars will be allowed to remain in the grounds of Government House. They will be parked with other carriages according to the number allotted to them.

III. Gentlemen attending the Reception at Government House on the 4th April, 1911, in Carriages or Motor Cars are desired to note that no Carriages or Motor Cars will be allowed to overtake Carriages or Motor Cars in front of them passing down the Lower Drive as the Carriages are leaving.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 1st April, 1911.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE WATER will be SUPPLIED to the various districts of the City at the hours mentioned below :—

Locality.	Ordinary pressure. hours.	Extra pressure. hours.
A WARD.		
1. Colaba ...	5-30 to 10-0 A.M. and 3-30 to 7-0 P.M.	7 to 9-30 P.M
2. Fort ...		
3. Esplanade ...		
B & C WARDS.		
1. Mandvi ...	6-30 to 10 A.M. and 4 to 7 P.M.	4-30 to 6-30 A.M.
2. Chuckla ...		
3. Umerkhadi ...		
4. Dongri ...		
5. Market ...		
6. Dhobitalao ...		
7. Fanaswady ...		
8. Bhuleshwar ...		
9. Kharatalao ...		
10. Kumbharwada. ...		
D WARD.		
1. Khetwady ...	Do.	Do.
2. Girgaum ...		
3. Chowpatti ...		
4. Walkeshwar :—		
Lower portion ...	Constant supply.	
Higher portion ...		
5. Mahalaxumi :—		
Lower portion ...	4-30 A.M. to 7-0 P.M.	
Higher portion ...	Constant supply.	
E WARD.		
1. Mazagaon ...	6-30 to 10-0 A.M. and 4-0 to 7-0 P.M.	4-30 to 6-30 A.M.
2. Tarwady ...		
3. 1st Nagpada ...		
4. Kamathipura ...		
5. Tardeo		
6. Byculla... ...		
7. Nagpada ...		
F WARD.		
1. Parel	Constant supply except Jaokeria Bunder Road Kalachauki from 4-30 to 10-0 a.m., and from 3-0 to 7-0 p.m.	
2. Sewri		
3. Sion		
G WARD.		
1. Mahim	Constant supply with low pressure during the day and high pressure during the night.	
2. Worli	Do.	Extra pressure south of S. M. Pakhadi from 5 to 7 A.M. and 6 to 8 P.M.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,

H. J. T. SMITH, A. M. I. C. E., M. I. M. E.,
Water Engineer,

Water Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 1st April, 1911.

WANTED.

ONE ASSISTANT SUB-EDITOR for an English Daily for night duty. Previous experience necessary. Apply "71", care of this Paper.

THE SASSOON SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th April, 1911, at 3-15 P. M., (Standard Time), to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, Audited Balance-Sheet, and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1910.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. M. Nissim as a Director.
4. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED, from Monday, the 3rd April, 1911, to Thursday, the 20th April, 1911, both days inclusive,

By Order of the Board of Directors,

ARDESHIR EDULJEE DALAL,
Secretary.

No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort,
Bombay, 30th March, 1911.

WE SEND YOU FREE
A SAMPLE COPY OF
INDUSTRY,

A monthly Journal Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities, starting of small mechanical industries etc. etc.

New features, including occasional illustrations, age added in the second year.

Royal Ed. Rs. 2. People's Ed. Rs. 1-3.
For Readers—Interesting Throughout.
For Advertisers—Absolutely sure medium.
For Free sample copy and Adv. rates.
Please write to the MANAGER,
"INDUSTRY," Shambazar, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 7th instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

WANTED a SUB-OVERSEER for permanent employment on Rs. 50. P. M., for the Building Department of the Railway.

Persons who understand surveying, levelling, &c., and who have had previous experience of building construction, need only apply to the Undersigned in his office at Dadar, with testimonials of their training and past experience.

The successful candidate will have to be on probation for three months after which he will be confirmed if his services are approved.

J. A. JONES,
Ag: Executive Engineer,
Bombay Division,
B, B. & C. I. Railway, Dadar.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of April, 1911, for the CONSTRUCTION of a PROTECTING WALL, at Mahim Cemetery.

2. Plans may be seen and Form of Contract, Specification, and all other particulars obtained free of charge on application to the Undersigned.

3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,

B. H. HEWETT, A.M. Inst. C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 3rd April, 1911.

THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 42-48, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of April 1911, at 4-30 p.m. (Standard Time) for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To adopt the Report of the Directors and the Audited Statements of Accounts of the Company for the year ended 31st December 1910.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,

BRADBURY BRADY & Co.,
Secretaries & Agents.

Bombay, 13th March 1911.

N. B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY the 4th to WEDNESDAY the 19th April, 1911, both days inclusive.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 8 BALES GREY DHOOTIES.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 6th instant at 4 p.m., (S.T.) at their rooms by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Purshotum Kessowjee.

P N (P K) M 175-182—8 bales dobby bordered grey dhooties 45 inch by 8, 9, 10, 11 yards.

AUCTION SALE of Second-Hand Serviceable and Unserviceable Medical Stores, at the Medical Stores Depot, Belassis Road, Byculla.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed by the Medical Storekeeper to Government to sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th April 1911, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at the Depot premises, Belassis Road, Byculla.

A quantity of second-hand serviceable and unserviceable medical stores, surgical instruments, appliances, &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 4th April, 1911.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF STEEL HOOPS.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 4th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder on account of the Underwriters.

Ex. s. s. "Neidenfels."

About 1,500 bundles steel hoops, slightly damaged. A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 4th April, 1911.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

42 BALES COUNTRY-MADE CHECK AND WHITE TWILL.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 6th day of April, 1911, sell by Public Auction, at the shop of Seth Mulji Kalidas, 1st Ganeshwady Lane, near Mulji Jaitha Market, the following at 3 p.m. (S.T.)—

On account and at the risk of Thacker Lakhmidas Choonilal.—

27 bales each 50 pieces check, No. 811, 26 by 26 yards manufactured by the Emperor Elward Mills.

15 bales each 40 pieces white striped twill, No. 15700A : 25 by 40 yards, manufactured by the Manockji Petit Mills.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchasers and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared next day of the sale at the purchaser's expense.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th April, 1911.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA.

To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

TO ESCAPE
All Dangers—Moral and Physical,
Please Read our Book!!!
"KAM SHASTRA."
A GUIDE to Health, Wealth and Prosperity!
Available in all Languages!!
English, Marathi, Hindi, Gujarati,
Urdu, Bangali, Telugu and Tamil!
Kanarese Edition in the Press!!
More than 600,000 copies already supplied
GRATIS and POST-FREE.

Apply to :—VAIDYA SHASTRI
MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.)

AMUSEMENTS.

MAHABLESHWAR RACES.

MAY, 4TH & 6TH, 1911.
FIRST ENTRIES CLOSE, 8 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, April 26TH.
SECOND ENTRIES CLOSE, 8 A. M.
MONDAY, April 30TH
Prospectuses may be had on application to
A. H. M. WILSON,
Hon. Sec., Mahableshwar Races,
Staff Quarters,
Malabar Hill.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH
NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT
THE GREAT POEM PICTURE
"LANCELOT AND ELAINE"
FOUNDED ON
LORD TENNYSON'S FAMOUS POEM.

Magnificently staged, superb scenic effects and brilliant acting, it is a fine and realistic story.

"FOOLSHEAD"
MORE THAN USUAL THIS WEEK
A scream of Laughter.
"TAORMINIA"
Beautiful views of the Kaiser's favourite health resort and an all star programme.

ON
SATURDAY NEXT, APRIL 8TH.
THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.
We shall Present
THE WORLD'S GREATEST FILM.
"THE FALL OF TROY."
FOUNDED ON POPE'S HOMER'S ILLIAD.
2,050 FEET LONG.
1,000 ARTISTES.
THIS FILM MARKS A NEW ERA IN PICTUREDOM.

Packed houses all over England and the Continent. Those who were privileged to see the trial of this picture on Thursday night were unanimous in their expressions.

"A MARVELLOUS PICTURE."
THE OLD GREEK WORLD COPIED WITH AN ABSOLUTE FIDELITY.
ANCIENT GREEK TEMPLES
OLD CITY WALLS.
TRAIN SOLDIERS.
CHARMING OLD WORLD GARDENS
Make this Picture
unique in the history of Bombay.
Note the date
SATURDAY, APRIL 8TH
AT THE
EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH
NOVELTY THEATRE.

SKATING RINK.

TUESDAY, 4TH April,
DANCING AND SKATING
For the last time this season
From 9-30 to Midnight. Admission ONE RUPEE.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital ..... „ 17,62,500
Reserve Fund ..... „ 5,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON,

BRANCHES :—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows :—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rate for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Standard Buildings, Bombay, 31st December, 1910.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, FORT BOMBAY. FACING THE SEA.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes :—

9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 14 per do.*
* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.
5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
* If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols ; "Scribner" '80 to '82 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

TO BE LET,—TOP FLAT of Jairaz House, No. 2 Colaba, Drawing and Dressing Rooms and 2 Bed Rooms, Electric Light and Fans. Rent Rs. 125. Apply to Box No. 2659, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—FURNITURE in Bungalow, nearly new, also a number of Tables suitable for office use. Apply to Box No. 2660, care of this Paper.

MOTORISTS! Did you see our Aluminium Matting? If not, you should do so. Unlike rubber it is nonperishable and will keep tidy after years of service. The UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

SMALL FLAT TO LET, on best part Apollo Bunder, 2nd FLOOR, comfortably Furnished, from May 1 ; six months certain, suitable European married couple or two bachelors. Rent 175. Apply Box No. 2522, care of this Office.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects: They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are best in the World.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey, Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9. care of "Bombay Gazette" Office

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents, Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes. "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes :—9½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000. 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand I) printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

FOR SALE,—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4 1/16d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3, Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy ; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy ; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year ; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PRADER RIPU.

A Sure Remedy for Leucorrhœa (Whites). Cure is imminent. Strongly recommended to try it once. Price Rs. 3 a bottle. Apply to

SAPAT & CO.,
Chemists, Bombay, No. 2.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

LAYS OF THE LAW,
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS
A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

AGENTS :—TREACHER & Co., Limited : PHILLIPS & Co. Limited : KEMP & Co., &c.,

B. O. C. KEROSINES { WATERLILY 150° F. / CHUKKER 125° F. / VICTORIA 125° F.
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.
MOTOR GREASES.
Specially Prepared for
MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.
BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.
Agents :—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
"ENERGICAL SYRUP"
THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS :
V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.
BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.
BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Gray Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.
BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-5.
BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayapal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.
BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA
WARLI LABORATORY DADAR, BOMBAY.

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 3.
THE
Bombay Gazette
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS
FROM
1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1909.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

FOR SALE.

SECOND-HAND STEAM ENGINE and DYNAMO COMBINED. In excellent condition. Steam pressure 100 lbs. Dynamo output 180 Amps. 110 Volts. Will accept any reasonable offer. Apply Box No. 2661, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.

A SECOND-HAND TYPE CASTING MACHINE, in working order. Can be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Apply to—
GENERAL MANAGER,
"Bombay Gazette."

INSURANCES.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.

THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES

EVERY YEAR, since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000. Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID £27,750,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,500,000
ANNUAL REVENUE ..... £ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to
F. O. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch
BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASE
INCLUDING
ENTERIC FEVER
INSURED AGAINST BY
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY,

One of the Oldest and Wealthiest Accident Companies.

PREMIUMS FOR FULLEST BENEFITS £6 or £7 per annum.

INDIAN AGENTS :
MESSRS. KING KING & CO.,
BOMBAY.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 13 12	„ 11 0
Quarterly ...	„ 7 8	„ 6 0
Monthly ...	„ 2 8	„ 2 0

SINGLE COPY ... ... ONE ANNA.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 20 0	„ 16 0
Quarterly ...	„ 10 10	„ 8 8
Monthly ...	„ 3 12	„ 3 0

SINGLE COPY... ... TWO ANNAS.

N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales ; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required ; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line...	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	...	Rs. 8-0 Per Inch
Second Insertion	...	„ 3-3 do.
Third Insertion ...	...	„ 3-3 do.
Fourth Insertion ...	...	„ 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards	...	„ 2-0 do.
Minimum charge	...	„ 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages double the above rates

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time special contracts are made.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 July, 2017

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS:

MONDAY EVENING.] [3RD April, 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
	Rs.		
2 Boxes Bullions	1,52,313	Perth	Mercantile Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY, BY RAIL, on 31st March, 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	34	41,811
B B and C I Railway ...	49	59,585

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

The Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay is 8 lakhs down.

EXCHANGE :—

The market opened firm at 1s 4 1-16d T. T., 1s 4 3-32d Demand, and 1s 4 1-4d for 3 months' sight Credits. There is little enquiry for Bank remittance but T.T. is reported to have been done at 1s 4 3-32d. Private bills are still scarce. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-16 to 3-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 3-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 3-16d, May
Do. do France	...171 1-4
Do. do Marks	...139
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...131 3-4
Shanghai "	.....
Japan "	...149 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened at 96 for cash and 93 1-8 for the settlement. A small business has been done, and at the close rates are 1-16 lower with buyers.

We quote :—

Cash	... Rs.	95	15	0
Settlement ...	... "	96	1	0 } Buyers

BULLION :—

Closing rates for Bar silver in London were 1-16 higher on Saturday, at 24 5-16 for ready and 24 1-2 for delivery in two months. New York was 1-8 higher at 53 5-8. The local market opened at 61 13-16 ex-duty for ready and has improved during the day. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold	Rs.	24	0 0
Australian "	"	24	0 0
Sovereigns "	"	15	0 0
Silver Ready ex-duty ...	"	61	15 0
" 1st settlement ...	"	62	2 0
" 2nd " ...	"	62	1 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

The market opened dull, with prices easier all round. There has been little or no enquiry for contracts and rates have given way sharply, and the tendency is for even lower rates unless there is an improvement in the demand shortly. Quotations, which are more or less nominal in the absence of business close as under.

The demand for ready cotton continues poor. There are many holders anxious to move stocks, and rates are giving way daily. Exporters and mills are picking up cheap lots only for their actual requirements.

QUOTATIONS :—

OLD CROP.

Fine M G Broach	Rs.	342	April
Do do do	"	340	May
Do do Khandesh	"	300	do
F G do do	"	285	do
Fine do Khamgaon-Akola ...	"	310	do
Do do Bengals	"	290	do
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar ...	"	343	do
Do H G Westerns	"	328	do
Do M G do	"	324	do

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach	Rs.	290	March 1912
Fully Good H G Bengals ...	"	226	January "
Fine M G Bengal	"	251	" "

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone ...	...Quiet but steady
Estimated Sales ...	... 8,000 bales
Total Imports ...	... Nil

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.
7·40	7·40	7·36	7·31
—01	—01	—01	—01

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
7·10	6·82	6·69	6·64	6·64
unchgd	unchgd	unchgd	unchgd	+01

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—The market is quiet but steady.

We Quote :—

Ready	Rs.	11	8	0 B. T.
April-May	"	12	0	6 B. T.

RAPESEED :—The market is quiet. We Quote :—

Brown Delhi April-May ...	Rs.	6	12 6 B. T.
Brown Cawnpore Ready ...	"	6	6 0 B. T.
Yellow Gurzerat ... "	7	10	0 B. T.

GINGELLYSEED :—The market is quiet but steady. We quote :—

Bold White 35 p.o. ...	Rs.	51	8 0
Mimbara ...	"	53	0 0
Yellow Hinganghat ...	"	56	0 0
Red Jubbulpore ...	"	49	0 0
Black Kutni ...	"	44	0 0

POPPYSEED :—Tone steady. We Quote :—

Ready	... Rs. 10 2 0 B. T.
April-May	... Rs. 11 11 0 R. T.

CASTORSEED :—Tone quiet. We Quote :—

Ready	... Rs. 34 8 0

COTTONSEED :—Tone quiet. We Quote :—

Ready	... Rs. 24 0 0 to 25 0 0

GROUNDNUTS :—Tone quiet. We Quote :—

Bold	... Rs. 42 8 0
Small	... Rs. 40 8 0

WHEAT :—The market is quiet but steady.

We Quote :—

Watte Delhi Apl.-May	Rs.	4	12	6 B. T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,597 1-2
Bank of India	63 1-2
Eastern Bank	76 1-2
Indian Specie	51 1-2

MILLS.

David	380
Mancokji Petit	2,660
Sun Mill	67 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	129
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference ...	168
Bombay Steam Navigation Ord. ...	290
Bombay Steam Nav. Pre ...	285
Colaba Land and Mill	1,080
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	16 1-2
Treacher and Co.	515

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej	612 1-2
Sindh Light Ry. new shares ...	123
Tapti-Valley	480

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton	...	11,886 bales
Wheat	...	11,127 cwts.
Linseed	...	40,400 "
Rapeseed	...	5,206 "
Gingellyseed	...	1,447 "
Poppyseed	...	326 "
Groundnuts	...	3,150 "
Castorseed	...	5,669 "
Rice	...	4,234 "
Myrabollams	...	2,564 "
Cottonseed	...	9,607 "
Mowraseed	...	Nil
Gram	...	3,160 "
Jeowar	...	1,731 "
Maize	...	1,906 "

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 1st April, 1911, as compared with the statement for the week ending 25th March 1911 :—

LIABILITIES.	Mar. 25, Rs.	April 1. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,05,00,000	1,05,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,74,34,101	1,45,97,805
Public Deposits at Branches		
Other Deposits	10,08,15,376	10,80,35,682
Post Bills	13,141	12,486
Sundries	21,11,644	21,74,777
	14,08,74,262	14,53,20,750
ASSETS.		
Government Securities ...	1,31,51,832	1,48,03,908
Other authorised Securities	10,03,540	9,75,836
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	2,18,58,328	2,30,60,722
Loans do. do. ...	4,46,06,023	4,76,25,035
Bills discounted and purchased ...	1,99,61,495	1,92,47,446
Dead Stock	2,77,589	2,78,144
Stamps	6,315	6,247
Bullion	15,56,912	14,86,337
Balances with other Banks.	8,34,508	9,10,326
Sundries	2,00,649	3,06,375
Cash	3,74,16,971	3,66,10,374
	14,08,74,262	14,53,20,750

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 29th March 1911, as compared with the statement of 21st March 1910:—

LIABILITIES.	March 21. Rs. a. p.	March 23. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund ...	1,75,00,000 0 0	1,75,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c	1,55,49,665 13 11	2,05,76,454 4 9
Other Deposits, &c	15,72,29,063 8 10	16,06,63,696 2 10
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	10,41,399 15 7	16,88,793 7 9
Sundries	15,71,804 10 10	16,14,619 13 4
	21,28,91,734 1 2	22,19,78,468 12 8
ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Govt. Securities	2,93,90,725 0 0	3,04,09,970 0 0
other authorised Investments ...	77,71,531 0 0	73,43,265 0 0
Loans on Govt. & other authorised Securities	4,34,20,146 13 6	4,56,19,952 14 3
Accounts of Credit on do ...	4,59,00,689 5 1	4,53,10,722 8 3
Bills discounted, &c	3,04,87,413 14 11	3,10,83,550 4 2
Balances with other Banks ...	48,19,374 1 10	31,49,062 7 10
Bullion	.....	.....
Dead Stock.....	21,71,957 15 0	21,75,384 12 7
Stamps	14,115 11 5	13,718 8 5
Sundries	2,04,653 11 3	2,05,562 2 0
	16,32,09,707 9 0	16,52,95,888 9 6
Cash, &c., at... Head Office..	4,96,82,026 8 2	5,66,82,580 3 2
Cash, &c., at... Branches		
	21,28,91,734 1 2	22,19,78,468 12 8

LIABILITIES.		
Government Balance at Head Office	Rs. 14,03,467	Increase.
Government at Branches ...	36,23,342	do.
Other Deposits	33,74,633	do.
Post Bills	6,42,399	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments.....	7,90,979	Increase.
Loans.....	21,99,806	do.
Accounts of Credit	5,60,167	Decrease.
Mercantile Bills	5,51,087	Increase.
Cash at Head Office	23,23,441	do.
Cash at Branches	46,77,113	do.

Percentage 30·72.

DAILY EXPORTS.—April 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—20 bales wool, M Batanjee; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 127 tons oil cake, The New Mofussil and Co.

City of Karachi s—300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales hemp, Ebjee Oomersey; 210 cwts gum G Sojpal; 202 cwts gum, T Mistry; 200 bales cotton, M Oomersey and Co.

FOR LISBON.

Circassia s—55 bales cotton, Diwadkar and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—300 nuxvomica and 19 cases cardiomoma, R Jiwandass and Co; 160 cwts dryginger V Haridas; 50 bundles deer horns, E Mahomed; 150 cwts turmeric 60 cwts almond seeds, M Jafferbhoy; 100 cwts buffalo horns, E Sewjee; 12 bales woollen and cotton carpets, A Ludack; 100 cwts buffalo horns, V Esmail; 11 cases cardimoms, G Suchedina and Co; 30 cases fish maws, A Husein; 18 bundles deer horns, S Megjee; 24 bales skins, 79 bales cow hides, W and A Graham and Co; 2 cases ducks fish F Nowrojee; 50 cwts apsicums, E Sooltanally; 1,000 cwts musoor Kalli Bros; 4 cases cotton curtains and 1 case brassware and 1 case sandlewood boxes, L B Bhootwalla; 19 bales cow hides and 1 bale skins, Hajee Oomer and Hajee Moosa.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Karachi s—220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 2,001 cwts groundnuts, 1,000 castorseed and 2,001 gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts castorseed, K Dewchand.

Circassia s—300 bales cotton, 6,000 cwts gingellyseed Volkart Bros.

Lord Kelvin s—20,000 cwts groundnuts 2,000 cwts rapeseed, 6,000 cwts linseed and 14,000 cwts gingellyseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

Clan Macfarlane s—4,600 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

Glenmoor s—2,040 cwts castorseed, N Lullobhoy; 2,000 cwts linseed, K Dewchand.

FOR HULL.

Ariosto s—2,375 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji; 1,482 cwts castorseed, G Bhimjee; 4,000 cwts bone meal E C Nanji; 996 cwts castorseed, D Dewchand.

Bampton s—6,000 cwts cottonseed, T Canji; 280 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey; 8,000 cwts linseed, 1000 castorseed, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

Comeric s—211 cwts turmeric 105 cwts gum, R Damji and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Hurtlepool s—300 cwts myrabollams W Bucher; 3,000 cwts linseed and 800 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros; 1,800 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

Finlay Lodge s—2,000 cwts gingellyseed, B S Lloyd and Co; 110 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 200 bales cotton K Vishram; 204 cwts castorseed H Mugonlal; 440 bales cotton, Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co; 385 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 204 cwts linseed, N Lulloobhoy.

Dunster s—402 cwts mustardseed, M Chapsey; 55 bales cotton, Diwadkar and Co; 525 cwts rapeseed, 600 cwts wheat D Tejpal; 738 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

Bodlewell s—1,200 tons manganese ore, Schroder Smidt and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed 6,000 cottonseed Volkart Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

City of Karachi s—100 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 200 bales cotton, M Jaithabhoy and Co; 150 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 400 bales cotton Bamjee and Co.

Circassia s—60 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co; 50 bales cotton, H Goculdass and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Pelhem s—5,000 cwts linseed and 2,000 cwts castorseed K Dewchand 1,000 cwts linseed; K Dewchand.

Hindustan s—500 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 300 bales cotton Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co; 100 bales cotton Ebjee Oomersey; 200 bales cotton Divadkar and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Haigh Hall s—6,000 cwts linseed, K Dewchand; 110 bales cotton, N. Rajaram and Co; 440 bales cotton, Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Praga s—200 bales cotton; Madan Bhimji and Co; 500 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 100 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co; 100 bales cotton, K. Vishram and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Praga s—220 bales cotton, K. Vishram and Co; 495 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co; 55 bales cotton, J. A. Begbie and Co; 250 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR SYRA.

Praga s—55 bales cotton, The New Mofussil and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Tosa Maru s—500 bales twist, C. Ebrahim and Co; 220 ewts shark fins, E. Moledina.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Tosa Maru s—300 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 3.

The disturbance in the north which has caused nearly general rain in the submontane districts between Simla and Ranikhet and a few falls in Kashmir is travelling slowly eastwards.

The rainfall has again been nearly general in Assam and has extended into North Burma, but has almost disappeared in Eastern Bengal. The chief amounts are :—Dhubri and Silchar, one inch ; and Sibsagar three-quarters.

The forecast shows local rain in Eastern Bengal and Assam and a few falls in Bengal, Kumaon, the Punjab Hills and Kashmir.

Simla is experiencing unusual weather for this time of the year. Spring showers are heavy and accompanied by hail and sleet. Health of the station, however, is perfect and the prospects of the bill crops are good.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 3RD APRIL.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 3rd April, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala reports 0·10" of rain. Skies continue lightly to moderately clouded in the extreme east but have cleared over the rest of the division. The air is damper than usual in the clouded area and drier elsewhere. Temperature during day is generally below the average; night temperature is also low at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded in the southern half of the division. The air is damper in the north-west while the usual amount of moisture is present in it elsewhere. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear everywhere except at Kotah where moderate cloud persist. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has fallen and is now lower than usual in upper Sind during day and also at night.

Gujerat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in slight excess in Cutch, north Central India West and south Kathiawar and normal in other districts. Maximum temperature is below the average at Veraval ; the minimum is in excess at Indore.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear in the southern half but are lightly to moderately clouded in the northern half of the division. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—Skies have cleared in the north but light cloud persists in the south Konkan. Humidity and temperature are about the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are almost clear. Humidity is in excess in the south Bombay Deccan, in defect in Hyderabad and at Ahmednagar and equal to the average elsewhere. Temperature is normal except for an excess in the minimum at Sholapur and Hyderabad.

General Remarks—The disturbance in the north causes light precipitation in the submontane districts of the Punjab and has now extended over the United Provinces and the adjacent parts of Rajputana, west Central India and the Central Provinces. Cloud has decreased in the north-west but partially clouded: skies still prevail in Gujarat, Kathiawar, west Central India, north Central Provinces and south United Provinces. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded also on the Coromandel Coast.

Weather is likely to remain unsettled in the south-east Punjab, east Rajputana, the United and Central Provinces.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 3rd April, was 29·856 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 2 feet at 8 a. m, (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80deg. F. will be ·14 inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct in from these given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

PARMANANDDAS JIVANDAS HINDU GYMKHANA.

The annual report of the above club for 1910 states that:—Your Committee beg to submit their 16th annual report for the year ending 31st December 1910, and state, with pleasure that the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana has during the year under report maintained its past prestige and popularity. The total number of members for the last year was 421. Ten meetings were held during the year under report which cannot be said to have been well-attended, the average attendance out of 21 members being seven. The Gymkhana played during the season of 1910, 19 matches of which 10 were won, 5 lost and 4 drawn. H H. the Jamsaheb honoured the Gymkhana with his presence on the occasion of our match with the Kathiawad team, which was played during the season. Rs. 1,665-12-0 were collected for the triangular matches and Rs. 1,783-12-6 were expended for the said match. The total amount now in hand to the credit of Hindu representative matches fund is Rs. 2,583-2-6. The Tennis Secretary Mr. Atmaram Gangadas Merchant arranged two tournaments during the year under report. Messrs. R. V. Agasker and A. G. Merchant won the championship in the doubles and Mr. N. P. Desai in the singles, Mr. B. N. Desai was runner-up in the singles. The total revenue from all sources amounted to Rs. 5854-9-3 and the total expenditure during the year was Rs. 7,856-3-1. This shows an apparent loss of Rs. 2,001-9-10. The items of expenditure however include the amount of Rs. 250 paid as our contribution towards the Indian Cricket team to England Fund, Rs. 346 paid for new lockers, Rs. 345 for a bowling machine, 202 paid for new lights, Rs. 150 for repolishing the furniture, Rs. 95 for purchasing new furniture, Rs. 170 for enhanced taxes, Rs. 100 for two additional bowlers and about Rs. 250 paid for increased consumption of gas owing to defective lights and leakage.

An Irish farmer named Lyan has been fired at and badly wounded near Ruan, six miles from Ennis, owing, it is said, to an agrarian dispute.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, a delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovers, of the age Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BIRTH.

HAMILTON-BRITTON—March 11, at St Thomas' Mount, Madras, the wife of Captain J A Hamilton Britton, of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

T. E. Sir George and Lady Clarke hold a Reception at Government House, 9-45 p.m.

Bombay Sanitary Association, Annual Meeting, Municipal Council Hall, 5-30 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m. Our Star Picture, the great play on "Lancelot and Elaine" by Lord Tennyson.

Skating Rink: Practice Session, 8 to 9 a.m. Ladies Session, 9 to 10 a.m., Evening Sessions, 6 to 8 p. m. Saturday nights, 9-30 to 11-30. p.m.

Maxim: "He who undertakes too much seldom succeeds."—Dutch Proverb.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Delta," with the English mails of the 24th instant, which left Aden, at 5 p. m. on Sunday, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a. m. on Friday.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Caledonia" will leave Bombay harbour on Saturday, at 2-39 p.m.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During last month the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 2,330. The average daily attendance was 75.

SHETH JAMNADAS JIVANDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY PORBUNDAR.—During last month the total number of patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 3,309. The average daily attendance was 106.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—H. H. the Gaikwar of Baroda has arrived in Bombay attended by eleven followers and put up in his bungalow on the Nepean Sea Road.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION.—There will be a meeting on Thursday, April 6th, at 6-30 p. m., in the rooms of the Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall. Mr. E. J. Bolus, I.C.S., will read a paper on "Plato as a literary artist."

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Hindu mill-hand, named Maruti Krishna, aged sixteen years, was accidentally injured on the back of his head by a belt striking him while working in the Bomanji Petit Mill on the evening of the 30th ultimo. He was removed to Sir J. J. Hospital, where he died.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut-Col. J. S. McNeill, V. D., and the Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G.I. P. Ry. Vols. will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p. m. this evening :—

March	Through Bolts and Bars	Urbach
Overture	Romantique	Kelec Bela
A, Idyll	The Glow-Worm	Lincke
B, Spanish Serenade	La Paloma	Yradier
Selection	Haddon Hall	Sullivan
Tubuphone Solo ...	La Juana	Howgill
Selection	The Chocolate Soldier ...	Straus
Valse	Beautiful Danube	Strauss

BOMBAY INSTITUTION FOR DEAF MUTES.—The Committee of the Management of the Bombay Institution for Deaf Mutes beg to acknowledge, with thanks the receipt of the following donations during the year 1910:—Mr. Ratan J. Tata Rs. 100; in memory of the late Mr. Bhagwandas Narotamdas from his executrix and executors, Rs. 100; H. E. Brevet.-Col. The. Right Hon'ble Sir George Sydenham Clarke, G. C. M. G., G. C. I. E. (Governor of Bombay) and Mr. G. C. Whit worth, I. C. S. (through Messrs. Grindlay Groom and Co.) each Rs. 25; Mr. Pheroze G. Sethna, Rs. 20; in memory of Bai Cursetbai Shapoorjee Jewajee and Framji Muncherji Cama Charity each Rs. 15; Mr. J. Begbie, the Hon'ble Mr. H. R. Greaves, Mr. S. E. Greaves, H. E. E. P., H. G., Mr. Mahomedbhoy Datoobhoy, Messrs. Framjee Sons and Co., Mr. Dady L. Bottleboye, F. R. W., Mr. Mulraj Khatav, E. F. N., Mr. Hormusjee Bomonjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Bomonjee Dinshow Petit, Mr. Dharamsey M. Goculdas, Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram, Messrs. Hajeebhoy Laljee and Co. Sir Dorabjee F. Tata Kt., Bai Heerabai Jamsetjee Petit, Messrs. Mooljee Jaitha and Co., J., Messrs. M. Crowder and Co., Ltd., Trustees of the late Mr. Sorabjee Maneckjee Sethna Charity Fund, Messrs. Hajeebhoy Laljee and Co., H. M. and Mr. R. H. S. Isaacs, each Rs. 10; Mr. Dorabjee Bomonjee Mody and Messrs. Dinshawjee Bhikajee Khan and Co., each Rs. 7; R. W. H., S. J. G., Mr. E. F. Allum, Messrs. Hormusjee Eduljee Allbless Sons, R.A.L., Mr. Pestonji N. Masani, Messrs. Macmillan and Co., Ltd., H. B., H.P. S., S, the Bombay Gas Co. Ltd., Mr. Hormusji, R. Umrigur, Mr. H. M. Mehta, Mr. Kavashaw S. Powvala, Mr. Nasarwanjee N. Boyce, B H.H., Mr. Maneckjee Dorabjee Kanga, B.A., LL B, O M, Rao Bahadur V. Khimjee, Mr. P.M. Dalal, Sir Cowasjee Jehanjir Bart., O.G.O., Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, A B.P., Dr. J. P. Nicholson, L. M. & S., P.E.P., E.P., H.C.W., Mr. Rustam S. Powvala, S, U.U.P., H.U., T.U., C.R.H., Mr. U. H. Michael, I.C.S., Mr. J. E. B. Hodson, I.C.S., Mr. A. S. Framji, Mr. H. R. Dunk, Mr. F. D. Panday, Lieut.-Col. H. P Dimmock, I.M.S., Mr. A Westropp, I.C.S., Mr. Geo. McKenzie, Mr. Framjee Bomonjee Jeejeebhoy, H.S.D., M.B.C., Major J. G. Greig, Mr. G. R. Lowndes, Bar-at-Law, Mr. C.C. Watson, I.C.S.; E.D., Rao Sahib Vussunjee Tricumjee Moolji, R.H.B., Rao Bahadur Sunderdas Narandas, Mr. Kaikhosro Maneckjee, H.B., P.G.M., Hormasji Edalji Cama Charity, L.H.S., H.A.A., Mr. A. L. Davies, Mr. S. A. Nathan, J H.P., A.H. Mr. W. M. Bell, Mr. Kawasji Dadabhoy Dubash, Bai Bachubai M. S. Jamsetji, C.R., C.N.M, Mr. J. H. Dunkerly, J.A.G., Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Kt., Mr. W. H. Brady, Mr. J. Knowles, Mr. Palonji D. Chowna, Dr. Doabbai K. Patel, L.M. & S., R.W., C.D.B., Mr. J. Hall, C.F.S., E.R.H.J., Mr. A. J. Billimoria, Mr. M. M. Cama, R.T., Mr. Lukhamsee Nappoo, Mr. Shapoorji N. Chandabhoy, W., F.L.S., Mr. K. A. Chinoy, Mr. Purshotam V Mawji, Mr. S. H. Batliwalla, Mr. Vicajee A. Taraporewala, Mr. Sorab Framjee Bharoocha, Mr. P.M. Murzban, Mr. L.H. Savile, Bai Sunabai Nasarwanji Rustomji Kathok, Mr. Burjor S. Jamshedji Aga, J. M. W., Mr. S. R. Subedar, Mr. N. H. Bilimoria, A. G. D., Mr. D. N. Bahadurji, Bar-at-Law, B. C. R., J. L. A., Mrs. N. J. Sanjana, the Hon'ble Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Bar-at-Law, N. M. G., Mr. Sorabji L. Panday, the Hon'ble Mr. M, R. Jardine, Bar-at-Law, Dr. R. V. Patel, L. M. and S., E. B. R., Mr. S. B. Broacha and Mr. J. A. Sett, each Rs. 5 and many others under Rs. 5. Further donations will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of the Institution.

The two 10-inch guns which for twenty years were the most powerful weapons mounted at Sheerness have been condemned, and are being dismounted.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION HALL.

The Sir C. Jehangir's Offer.

THE following Press Note was issued last evening :—

As the scheme for building an examination hall in the University Gardens for which Sir Cowasji Jehangir offered a sum of 3 1-4 lakhs of rupees has fallen through, Sir Cowasji has now offered to Government a sum of rupees 4 lakhs for the construction of a public hall on the plot next the Elphinstone College on the following conditions:—

(1) The hall shall be called the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, and shall be so referred to in official correspondence.

(2) The hall to be of the dimensions and size as in the plans shown to me inclusive of a gallery. The frontage to be the same as in the plans.

(3) The hall to be equipped with a sufficient number of electric lights, fans, chairs, a dais and other furniture necessary for a public hall.

(4) The hall to be used for the following purposes, namely.—

(a) (i) Lectures of the Institute of Science of a special or public nature, not being ordinary class lectures delivered to students in the course of their studies; (ii) Prize givings and public days of the Institute of Science; (iii) The deposit and fees leviable under clause 5 shall not be payable in the case of such lectures, prize givings and public days, provided that the permission of the Executive Engineer, Presidency, has been obtained in the manner specified in that clause. (b) Examinations of the University of Bombay when no other accomodation is available. (c) All educational scientific, literary and social purposes, such as concerts, prize exhibitions, lectures, art and educational exhibitions. (d) For such public meetings as are now held in the Town Hall. (e) All meetings of the Parsis called by the Trustees of the Parsi Panchayat, by Parsi Justices of the Peace, or any other meeting of the Parsis called by any responsible body on any day of the week inclusive of Sunday. "Note."—Purposes (a) and (b) shall have precedence over all others.

(5) Persons desiring the use of the hall shall apply to the Executive Engineer, Presidency, and shall deposit with him when the hall is used at night a sum of Rs. 100, when used in the afternoon Rs. 50, to cover the cost, if any, of electric energy supplied, moving furniture, cleaning, etc., and as security for due observance of the rules and conditions on which the hall is lent. The fees (apart from actual expenses) to be charged for the use of the hall shall be :—(a) when no entrance fees are charged Rs. 5; (b) when entrance fees are charged, but the whole of the sum realized after deducting bona fide expenses is devoted to some institution or charity Rs. 5; (c) for paid performances, a fee calculated at the full market rate and payable in advance. The sums realised from fees shall be placed to the credit of the endowment fund, or utilised in such manner as His Excellency the Governor, in consultation with me or my successor, shall direct. In the future the fees shall not be increased without my consent or of the person holding my name and title.

(6) The hall should not be diverted to any other purposes in the future without the consent of myself or of the person holding my name and title.

(7) A marble bust of Sir Cowasji Jehangir and two marble tablets mentioning the amount of the donation and other particulars to be placed in suitable positions by the Architect to Government in consultation with me in, but not outside, the hall.

(8) The endowment fund of Rs. 75,000 shall be invested in Government securities or in such other securities as His Excellency the Governor in consultation with me or my successor shall direct. The interest shall be devoted solely to the maintenance of the hall and its appendages (including the wages of caustodian and hamals), or for works connected with the hall, and shall not be used for any other purpose without the approval of myself or of my successor. The balance of interest not spent on the 31st March in any year shall be placed to the credit of the endowment fund. But Government shall have power to withdraw for purposes of repairs or works connected with the hall, or for other purposes approved by me, or the person holding my name and title, the whole or any part of the unspent balances provided that the original endowment of Rs. 75,000 remains intact.

(9) A set of plans including one of the frontage to be supplied to me.

(10) As it is my wish that the hall should be used as much as possible by the public, it should remain in the custody of Government.

(11) The contribution of 4 lakhs shall be payable in the following instalments :—Rs, 50,000 to be paid before the masonry work of the foundation is commenced. The balance of Rs. 2,75,000 to be paid by instalments of Rs. 50,000 each as soon as the work of the previous payment is completed. The amount of the maintenance fund to be paid on the opening of the hall.

His Excellency the Governor in Council has much pleasure in accepting Sir Cowasji's munificent offer on the conditions named above, and desires that the acknowledgments of Government should be conveyed to him for this fresh instance of the public spirit which

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer England, 2,471 tons, Captain H W Yancy, sailed on Monday for Antwerp and Port Said for order with a general cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Hyacinth.....Capt J D Dick R N...Royal Navy
H M S Fox.....Capt Allen.....T Hunt, C B 1, R N... Royal Navy
H M S Sphinx.....Comdr J Harvey R N.....Special Service Steamer
R I M S Elphinstone.....Lt Comdr A St C Bowden R I Marine
R I M S General Brackenbury .....Lt Comdr Robinson Target Towing Steamer
R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr Huddleston.....R I M
R I M S Hardinge .....Comdr C M Luck ....R I M
R I M S Northbrook .....Comdr.....Jones .....R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—April 3.

Alexandra.....2483 Reid.....
Beme.....1599 Younger ...Shaw Wallace & Co
Bodleweil.....2209 Smiles.....Graham &Co
Budrie.....1613 Jones .....B & P S N Co
Blakemoor...2498 Knott .....W & A Graham & Co
Caledonien ...2,540.....Melher.....M Maritimes & Co
Countess Warwick....2563 Prentice.....W & A Graham & Co
Dumra.....762 Manley .....M M & Co
Gaelar .....2743 Schioder.....Volkart Bros
Gymerlo.....2558 Williams .....E Tajbhoy
Glenmoor .....1983 Rodgers ...W & A Graham & Co
Hinda.....3398 Goss .....M M & Co
Ironmore .....3326 Hunter .....
Ivydeen.....3217 Binks.....
Linga.....961 Cuthbush.....M M & Co
Mahomedi.....1251 Geddie.....B & P S N & Co
Nurbedda .....1960 Kilner .....M M & Co
Said .....502 Baldwin .....B & P S N Co
Shah Jehan .....2565 Born .....Shah S N Co
Salsette.....2391 Lowellin .....P & O Co
Warora.....2564 Maude .....N F.....M M & Co
Waroonga...1609 Bamber .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—April 3.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A City of Karachi	3566	Morrison	Liverpool	11-4	K Nixon & Co
B Bampton	3798	Topp	Rotterdam	7-4	W & A Graham & Co
C&B Armenia	3386	Roboie	13-4	Karachi	W & A Graham & Co
D&E Arlosto	2760	Bradley	Hall	6-4	J Finlay&Co
F Clan Macalister	3065	McRepeace	7-4	Madras Coast	James Finlay &Co
H Fenay Lodge	2075	English	Antwerp	8-4	W & A Graham & Co
K Cecil	2210	Lovik	12-4	W & A Graham & Co
M Petham	2259	Peterson	Genoa	5-4	W & A Graham & Co
N Lord Kelvin	2155	Clibbon	Mary Port	8-4	W & A G & Co
P Haig Hall	3068	Owen	12-4	Dunkirk	W & A Graham & Co
Q Comerio	2,593	Hall	New York	4-4	W & A Graham & Co
Offside N					
Naderi	1168	Gore	Jeddah	8-4	B & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Majidi	1857	Newby	Jeddah	5-4	B & P S N Co
2 Circasia	4336	Osborne	Liverpool	15-4	W & A Graham & Co
3 Clan Macfarlane	3575	Price	Marseilles	4-4	J Finlay & Co
5 Hindustan	2359	Mashall	Genoa	7-4	T Morrison & Co
6 Itria	3419	Honeywood	Karachi	5-4	M M & Co
7 Praga	2383	Dabecvich	Trieste	16-4	R L S N Co
8 Toss Maru	3610	Nomura	Kobe	7-4	N Y K
9 Hartlepool	2730	Ward	Antwerp	4-4	J Mackintosh & Co
10&11 City of York	5018	Wilson	Karachi	6-4	K Nixon & Co
13 Caledonia	3,529	Hayward	London	8-4	P&OCo
14 Kola	510	Morrison	Basrah	6-4	M M & Co
15 Glenmoor	1983	Rodgers	Maryport	8-4	W & A Graham & Co
16 Dunster	2869	Dunning	Antwerp	7-4	J Mackintosh & Co

H W P D

Ponani	552	Hoosein	B'anger	5-4	Bo S N Co Ld
Netravati	669	Fakeera	Karachi	4-4	Fo S N Co Ld
Sabarmati	624	Sameoodin	N F	N F	Bo S N oLd
Courland	760	Ebrahim	Gulf Port	6-4	Bo S N Co Ld
Bahaduri	829	Ahmed	N F	N F	Bo S N Co Ld

H W V D

Linga	951	Cuthush	Karachi	3-4	M M & Co

M W D D

Queda	4914	Archdeacon	Stream	5-4	M M & Co

DEPARTURES.

Apl.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
England		Fency	A'werp & Port-said for order

The following vessels began to load on Monday:—
Steamer Mahomadi, for Mauritius
" Kola, for Persian Gulf
" Armenia, for Hamburg, etc
" Prega, for Trieste, etc
" Nerbudda, for Calcutta
" Queda, for Calcutta

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	From
30	Clan Macinnes	Coast
31	Harport	Coconada
April 1	Virawa	Calcutta

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Societa' Nazionale Di Servizi Marittimi Co's steamer D Balduino, from Bombay arrived at Naples on the 1st instant.

The P and O Co's steamer Devanha, left Hongkong at 4-30 p.m. on April 1.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, V. D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 4th April.

151. Carter Cup Competition.—The Carter Cup Competition will be fired at the B V B Rifle Range on Sunday next 9th instant.

Ranges 200 and 500 yards.

The 12 a side Inter Company Competition will be held at the same time and place.

Any sights may be used for these competitions.

One score to count for both competitions.

The 500 yards of Match VII and Match III will be fired on this date if possible.

Dress.—Plain Clothes.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-25 a.m.

152. Proficiency Examination.—The following are the winners of prizes in this examination.

This cancels previous orders:—

1st Prize. Sergeant Banks. 2nd Prize. Gunner Jackson.

Revised marks can be seen at Head-quarters.

R. P. CUDLIP, Capt. R. A., Adjt. B. V. A.

NOTICE.

At a Regimental Committee Meeting held on the 28th March 1911, it was decided that the Annual Prize Distribution should be held early in the month of July. Actual date will be notified later.

Captain F A Kemble R A and Officers and Members of No 3 Company B V A present their compliments to the Members of Nos. 1, 2 and E. E. Companies and request the pleasure of their company at their Annual Dance and Prize-giving in the Kirkee Arsenal Club, Kirkee, on Thursday 6th April 1911, at 9-30 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 4th April.

203. Casualty.—The Commandant much regrets having to report the death of Major A F Soundy, V D which occurred in Bombay on 2nd instant.

Major A F Soundy, V D served continuously with the Corps since its formation in 1877 and was Paymaster of the Corps for the last 24 years.

205. Arms.—All Rifles and Accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters at once.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt., Adjt. B. V. R.

"With every wish to put a stop to painful and repulsive incidents, associated with the hunting of carted deer," the Home Secretary states in a parliamentary reply, "it is impossible to introduce legislation in the near future."

Bombay Gazette.

SPLENDID SERIES OF EIGHT

CORONATION ARTICLES,

By a Brilliant Triumvirate :—

The DUKE of ARGYLL

Mr. A. C. FOX-DAVIES

Mr. PHILIP GIBBS

We have arranged for the following series of Special Coronation Articles, which will appear in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette*, as follows :—

May 6th—The Royal Dynasty

May 13th—The Crown and Regalia

May 20th—Robes and Coronets for the Coronation

May 27th—The Hereditary Coronation Officers

June 3rd—The Coronation Ceremony.

By A.C. Fox-Davies, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law. Editor of Armorial Families and late editor of Dod's Peerage. Author of The Complete Guide to Heraldry, Their Majesties' Court, The Book of Public Arms, &c., &c.

N.B.—Mr. Fox-Davies is recognised as the chief living writer on Heraldry. His first brief was the Norfolk Peerage case, and he was paid a record first brief fee. He made his first speech in public at the bar of the House of Lords. He has been appointed one of the officers for the Coronation ceremony in the Abbey.

June 10th—Westminster Abbey: Its Glories and Eventful History

By Philip Gibbs, Author of The Street of Adventure, &c., &c.

June 17th } Modern Kingship
June 22nd } (Two Articles)

By His Grace the Duke of Argyll, K. T., Hereditary Master of the Royal Household, Scotland; Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland; Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake, 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case,
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	" "
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	" "
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg.	4 8 2	" "
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 6 2	" "
Elephant, 125 deg.	4 8 0	per two tins,
" 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,

Cheapest Dealers in

STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS

For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc,

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,

KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

"O.T."

A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS AND STORES.

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS,

TRY THE

MAY BLOSSOM.

THE

MAY BLOSSOM

TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert;

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA

BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

APPLY EARLY TO

CROFT, MODY & Co.,

BOMBAY.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:

RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—Messrs. BRANDON & CO., Victoria Terminus, and Messrs. DENISON & CO Hummum Street, Fort.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years. Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years, has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—G. D. Nariman, Hyderabad, Deccan

PIANOS FOR SALE FOR HIRE

On terms to suit purchasers or easy monthly payments for one or two years.

BROADWOOD.
BLUTHNER.
SCHIEDMAYER.
RICHD. LIPP.
GROTRIAN.
STEINWEG NACHF.
PAUL WERNER.
MARCKS & CO.

SLIGHTLY USED PIANOS.—A few of the above celebrated pianos for SALE as bargains, condition perfect and fully warranted for same period as new instruments.

WORN PIANOS.—We employ expert renovators, hammers refelted, toned, regulated and pianos tuned.

MARCKS & Co., LTD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

***All communications of a literary characters should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 4th April, 1911.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

Russia and China have patched up their differences and all danger of friction has, for the time being, passed. But we may take it that China has agreed to the demands of the Russian Note, because she was not strong enough to refuse, rather than because she was convinced those demands were just. The Russian Note caused a complete surprise to China. She never expected it, though relations had been strained for months past. China's foreign policy is principally composed of procrastination. Negotiations drag on until Western Powers lose patience and an "impasse" is reached. But at the present time it is impossible not to sympathise with China. She must submit to anything, for all her finances and all her energies must perforce be devoted to dealing with plague in the north and famine in the centre, while endeavouring to carry out the vast programme of reform she has undertaken. China was threatened with a very real danger and submission was imperative in the circumstances. Nevertheless she has her own case and it is probably more just than that put forth by Russia. Some time ago in response to a petition from Chinese merchants, the Imperial Government requested Russia to postpone the collection of their protective tariff, outside the hundred li free zone until 1911—the year of revision, and to this request Russia gave a partial consent. To declare, therefore, as the Russian Government does, that the Chinese Government attempted to restrict their tariff autonomy was a wrongful representation of facts. The other five complaints contained in the Russian Note, were supported by imperfect quotations from the treaties and the Chinese Government declares that on their part there has been uniform and strict observance of such stipulations—while on the part of the Russian Government there was a constant effort to stretch and exaggerate the provisions of the solemn compacts entered into by the two Governments. Among other things, for example, the Russian Government demanded the exemption of their traders from all taxation, direct or indirect; the prohibition of Chinese Commercial Corporations and the establishment of factories in the interior; none of which are contemplated by treaty provisions. They further demanded the appointment of more Consuls, giving as their reason the existence of mixed law cases, while the treaty provides for such appointments only when the conditions of trade shall be so prosperous as to warrant it.

Russia asked for a Consulate at Chenghuashih, while the treaty stipulates Kobdo, some five hundred miles further. China never disputed Russian extra-territorial jurisdiction, but she does object to grant further extra-treaty privileges. Then too the Chinese Government has always been fully prepared to recognise whatever rights and privileges are granted to Russia or any other Power by treaty. Matters of disagreement relating to questions along the Russo-Chinese boundary have always been considered by the Imperial Government in the friendliest spirit and have formed the subject of amicable negotiations. While it is true, writes a Peking correspondent, that there have been differences of opinion partly due to contrary reports from the local authorities of the two Governments, there is no question at issue that cannot be amicably and satisfactorily settled. At any rate, it is difficult to conceive where there has been any deliberate violation of treaty provision. The Russian Government, however, have now declared that they reserve to themselves the rights to select the most effective measures for the restoration of their treaty rights. Such a declaration can certainly not be considered to be in harmony with the friendly relations between the two countries, and the Russian Government cannot be congratulated on having assumed such an attitude. China has nevertheless declared to the world that on her part, she will continue in her strict adherence to treaty provisions and her conciliatory attitude, so as to maintain the friendly relations between the two Governments and thus preserve the benefits and advantages resulting from such amity And so friction ends for the time, China having undoubtedly "lost face" under compulsion—most inequitably applied.

The Chinese Government takes no exception to Russia's demands, surrendering all along the line, as indeed she must, for there is none to help her and she is not of herself strong enough to hold out. Russia may enjoy all the rights to which she is entitled under treaty. In cases where local Chinese officials and Russian Consuls in their official relations have failed now and then to come to an agreement the Wai-wu-pu has without exception instructed the local officials to arrange a settlement without prejudice or bias and has never ignored any such matters. On account of contrary reports regarded by both parties as premises of argument, there may have been mutual contentions, but this is a common occurrence in international intercourse. Such variance of opinion, it is urged, cannot be construed to be disagreement with regard to the interpretation of treaties. In all these matters the two Governments might well consult with each other from time to time so as to come to an equitable settlement. To all fair thinking foreigners in China the statement in the Russian Note that the Chinese Government is unwilling to continue in their friendly relations with Russia in conforming with the treaties is incomprehensible. The statement that Russia reserves to herself the liberty to select the most effective measures for organising her treaty rights is not such as will tend to consolidate the friendly relations existing between the two Governments, and it is much regretted that the Russian Government chose to adopt such an unexpected and unnecessary attitude. It has simply been a game of bluff, but it has succeeded. Russia just now is strong; China is weak, and the weaker goes to the wall.

DANISH BUTTER. Danish butter is in favour everywhere, but it has not attained its high position without unceasing effort and watchfulness on the part of its producers. The confidence with which it is bought and paid for tells a tale eminently to the credit of both the cows and the dairymaids of Denmark. A description of the operation of one dairy "The Trifolium," at Haslev, given in one of Mr. Rider Haggard's communications to the *Times*, shows the scrupulous exactitude regulating the treatment of milk from the first moment it enters the dairy to the last when its proceeds in butter are safely packed away in tubs and ready to face foreign and critical markets. The dairy buildings cost £40,000 to erect ten years ago, and now it serves the butter purposes of landowners and farmers for twelve miles round. It has three important branches in other parts of Denmark, but Haslev is the chief centre of the work. The cows with whose milk the "Trifolium" Dairy deals number somewhere near 12,000, and there are 100 women employed to handle the milk as it comes in, while a large number of other persons are kept occupied at the various processes in the dairy. Some idea of the quantity of milk daily brought here can be imagined from the fact that the mere drippings of the cans give daily 200 pounds weight of milk and the weekly outturn of butter is 14,000 pounds. When the milk comes to the dairy platform and any one who has heard the cruel reverberation of the milk-cows at a London station can easily picture the terrific noise of the Danish arrival—it is at once weighed and set to run into vessels where it is heated to 122° Fahrenheit. Thence it reaches the separators, the skim-milk is taken off by pipes, most of it being returned later to the farmers. The separated cream is heated, this time to 212° Fahrenheit, cooled forthwith and poured into vats where it stands 24 hours before the butter change is made. Young women in white dresses and on high wooden shoes prepare "a lactic-acid culture" which sours the cream before being churned. The cream, when ready, travels to yet another room, is poured into great steam-driven churns, the market price regulating the amount utilised each day. Steam-machines do the washing, salting and moulding when the butter has arrived at a proper "texture." Germany gets the benefit of any cream not churned and makes it into butter for herself. Three sizes of tubs, of 100 kilos, of 50 and of 25, are ready to receive the butter, and in each is laid a label that identifies it in case of complaint, the taste of the destined market being consulted in the matter of salt. The tubs are lined with parchment paper, subjected to chemical treatment to make it tough and waterproof. A store-room that can be made cool in summer and warm in winter is ready to house the butter until it is despatched. What skim-milk is not returned to the farmers (who pay about a pie a pound for it) is made into great quantities of cheese of many sorts, among them good imitation Gruyere. In 1909 the store contained 1,500,000 Danish pounds of cheese. All that the Trifolium Dairy can require is provided on the spot. There are engines of great horse-power for producing electricity and cold air, a repairing shop, a place where the milk-cans are cleaned by being inverted over steampipes, a laboratory where thrice a fortnight samples of the milk are tested by a cunning analysis which detects any shortage of fat. In the same place the sugar value of chopped mangolds sent up by farmers is ascertained. The profits of the dairy, after a certain amount is set aside for the sinking fund, that is to pay off the capital expenditure, are distributed every six months among the co-operators, who started and maintain the establishment. No wonder, Mr. Rider Haggard says, this is the most marvellous dairy he has seen anywhere. Its scientific attention to detail, and its excellent organisation excited his warmest admiration and made him feel that only to see it at work was well worth his journey to Denmark.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES. The interest in Sir Ian Hamilton's book on the subject of compulsory service and Sir Arthur Wilson's memorandum on the question of invasion, obscured many interesting points in the striking statement which was made by Lord Haldane in explaining his proposals to the House. This is pointed out by a Parliamentary correspondent, who writes that the most important innovation in a series of reforms is the recognition that the time has arrived to review the modes of specialisation of the engineer corps. This work will be put in the hands of Lord Kitchener, the most distinguished engineer officer of modern times. The story of the Russo-Japanese War and the engineering feats that were the principal feature of that titanic struggle, show the necessity for the proposed Commission. It was not only the sappers at Port Arthur, operating at times with dynamite blasting charges of a ton in weight; it was not only the building of entrenchments along the banks of the Sha-ho, but it was also the great work of the Russian engineer Prince Khilkoff in manipulating 4,000 miles of single-line railway, and of the Japanese engineer officers in changing at incredible speed their railway communication in Manchuria from the broad to the narrow gauge. Lord Haldane, the "Manchester Guardian" claims, has realised the vital importance of the engineering branch of military work and that his estimate statement was replete with schemes for the reform of the scientific and engineering branches of the Army. They principally consisted of the creation of a railway corps as an important unit of the Royal Engineers. This has to consist of two sections—the section that undertakes railway construction and repair and the section that is required to take over and work existing railways during the stress of war. Another interesting feature in the estimates is Lord Haldane's admission that we shall require before long a rifle that will have to stand a much greater degree of breach pressure than the existing weapon.

THE NEW SUBMARINES. In spite of the efforts which have been made to keep their characteristics a secret, information has been leaking out regarding the new British submarines, which are to carry an armament much more powerful than anything yet put on board a submergible craft. The new boats which are now building are to be known in the Navy as the E Class. When submerged they will displace 800 tons and they will be nearly 180 feet long. They will also be quite fast boats when upon the surface. The Admiralty standard requires 15 knots, but the builders of the engines are certain that the new type of internal combustion engines, with which they are to be fitted, will give to these vessels when on the surface equal pace to that of a battleship. With the new engines all chances of those ignition troubles that have proved fatal in so many submarine accidents will be reduced to a minimum. A year ago when a well-known military writer ventured upon the suggestion that the rapid progress taking place in the design of submarine vessels and the elimination of their most serious defects would result in a counterpoise to the deadly practice of building huge leviathan warships, he was laughed at by many who were considered naval experts. When, however, we have a complete flotilla of these new E submarines the Dreadnought battle squadron will have an adversary in narrow waters against which up to the present moment naval ingenuity has not revealed any satisfactory strategy.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Dalta" with the outward mails of the 24th ultimo, left Aden at 5 p. m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. on Friday next.

H. E. Sir George Clarke will lay the foundation stones of the Central Science Institute and the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall to-morrow on the open ground at the south end of the Elphinstone College.

His Honour Mr. L. A. S. Porter, Officiating Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, will go on a visit to Benares to-day.

Mr. Adam, Engineer-in-Chief, O. R. Railway, is proceeding on leave on private affairs, Mr. Walton will act for him.

In connection with the railway arrangements for the Delhi Durbar, Capt. Freeland, R. E., has been selected as Special Traffic Officer and will be posted to Delhi.

It is notified in the *Gazette of India* that the application of Sections 1 to 7 of the Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act, 1907, to Berar is cancelled.

It is reported that Colonel T. A. Harrison, Controller, Military Supply Accounts, will act as Military Accountant-General in April next.

The goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 11th March 1911, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1910, of 419,544 maunds, and Rs. 23,433 in the earnings.

On Sunday evening, at the Town Hall, Benares, the Jain community presented to His Highness the Maharajah of Benares, a congratulatory address for being classed as a feudatory ruling chief. The Maharajah made a short reply in suitable terms.

The attention of our readers is requested to the notice published in our advertisement column by the Commissioner of Police regarding the arrangements for the carriages of ladies and gentlemen attending the Reception at Government House this evening.

The King has become the patron of the first Musical Festival of the Empire, under the direction of Dr. Charles Harris, in which the Sheffield choir, and the Choral and Orchestral Societies of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa are to unite.

The Turkish Chamber has decided that the money obtained by the sale of the jewels of the ex-Sultan, with the exception of objects of historical or antiquarian value, shall be placed to the credit of the National Fund for the purchase of warships.

Residents of Yarmouth are to present a piece of plate to the officers of the cruiser "Yarmouth," which will shortly be launched.

MILITARY MATTERS.

The Strength of the Army.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 17.

The strength and efficiency of the British Army has been much discussed this week in Parliament, Mr. Haldane, in a debate on the Estimates, observed that last was a bad one for the Army. Trade was prosperous, and there was a great deal of emigration, particularly to Canada. In spite of this, however, the establishments were nearly full and the shortage was not seriously felt. On Feb. 1 last, we were about 1,700 short, but that has since been made up and all establishments are completely full with the exception of the Royal Engineers, who are 348 short of their full strength. It is getting more and more difficult to attract the right class of men to the Royal Engineers. They must be specially skilled men, trained in various trades, but I am not sure that they are always trained in the trades we want. I am glad to say that a Committee of Investigation has been appointed, over which Lord Kitchener is likely to preside and which will consider this and other matters. The Army Reserve in October last, was 137,712, but as has been said it will fall to about 106,000 in 1913-14. It must be remembered that we are passing from a system which provides for three years with the Colours and nine years in the Reserve to a system which gives nine years with the Colours and three years in the Reserve. Of course, the Reserve drops. We have to go through the transition period, and the more men there are with the Colours the fewer there are with the Reserve. We have a sufficient Reserve to mobilise the battalions at home, but there are certain battalions which would be short on mobilisation. For these we have an enlarged "pool" from which men will be drawn for them. At present the "pool" is 3,700 strong, and this year we shall have an additional 1,850 men for it. I desire to say a few words on the subject of the employment of men who have served with the Colours. I am glad to say that out of 27,116 men who went into the Reserve last year 18,797 are known to have found employment through organisations connected with the Army and other agencies. I would urge the House to remember what the nation owes to these men, who have borne the heat and burden of the day, and who are deserving of the utmost consideration. I hope that every effort will be made to provide them with work. There are other things which are equally satisfactory. The standard of education among the soldiers has risen, and last year 2,500 more men took education certificates than in the previous year. Admirable work is being done in Scotland in looking after men who have had a black mark against them. The object is to encourage these men to do better, and I hope to enlarge the scope of the work which has been begun in Scotland.

EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

Now I come to the general question of mobilisation. The six divisions of the Expeditionary Force are there, and again I say, what was perfectly true last year, that the whole of the fighting personnel is there. We have a slight deficiency on the medical side, but we are making that up. We have added a great deal to the number of Regular officers in the last five years—I think 2,600. There is no difficulty at all about mobilising the Expeditionary Force so far as officers are concerned; but, of course, you would deplete to a very considerable extent the depots and the home establishment. As to the training of officers, we are making a change; we are going to allow the officers of the University Training Corps to join what is called the Supplementary List; that is to say, that instead of joining the list of the Special Reserve Battalion which has to come out for training in May, we are going to allow officers to join the General Supplementary List of Officers, and this will enable them to take their training, it may be, in August, September, or October. The places of the officers so training will be taken by Regular officers, who will be glad to exchange with them for that time. The result of this is that the Special Reserve of officers from the Universities are now coming in much better than before. Already 115 have come in in anticipation of this arrangement and we anticipate a marked increase in the future.

WEAKNESS IN HORSES.

When we come to deal with horses it is by far the weakness part of our whole Army organisation. We know that in the country there is an abundance of excellent horses, and that this abundance is likely to remain for many years to come. Our census is absolutely useless except for telling us approximately what the numbers are. We propose to introduce entirely new machinery in the coming year for dealing with this question. I should say here that even if we classify the whole of the horses we should not have solved the whole problem. You have got of the best type of horses, barely sufficient to mobilise the cavalry. You have, however, a reserve of horses in the country quite enough to mobilise the cavalry provided they were properly trained as some of them will be. There is one point we have neglected in this country, and that is how to ensure that the horses that are required for war purposes shall be qualified to do their work. A committee of distinguished cavalry officers with Mr. F. D. Acland as chairman, is now considering the question. Hitherto we have had some sort of loose notion that existing railway battalions might be of some use in case of war. The General Staff have come to the conclusion that so far as the moving of troop in concerned much the best way is to deal with the railway companies themselves. We propose to organise a Construction Corps, a corps of railway engineers, which should reach an establishment of 600 when it goes to war, and there will also be a Traffic Corps for handling the railways of 1,200 men. Then there will be special reserves which we shall draw from the railway companies themselves. I am in negotiation with some of the great railways at the present time. There are two excellent corps, the Monmouth and Anglesey Railway Corps, which are on a Militia basis. But I am afraid they do not come up to the requirement of the General Staff, and that as science advances and the demands of the General Staff become higher they will be superseded

REDUCTION OF THE REGULARS.

Sir Henry Craik, an enthusiastic National Service League advocate, said that in the country compulsory service is not regarded as a party question, and he claimed Colonel Seely as having once been one of its prominent supporters. Captain Waring pressed that officers of the Reserve should be allowed to serve in the Territorial Force; Captain Jessel protested against the Government's pedantic refusal to build barracks out of loans, and said that he hoped Mr. Haldane was getting as good value out of the increased grants given to the Territorials as if these sums had not been taken from the Regulars. This was a point on which Mr. Arthur Lee laid great stress, much to Mr. Haldane's evident annoyance, the point, namely, that the Territorials were being fostered at the expense of the Regulars. Those efficiency the War Secretary had declared to be "his first consideration." He complained that the net result of Mr. Haldane's administration was that the Regular Army had been reduced by 20,000 men, which number would ultimately rise to 40,000, that the Regular Reserve by 1913 would be decreased by 30,000, and that the Special Reserve was fewer by 35,000 than the old Militia, and was 70 per cent. short of its strength in officers. Yet even the Special Reserve would have to be drained of officers in order to fill up the gaps in the Expeditionary Force on mobilisation! Mr. Lee's criticisms were purely destructive, but then he has always been an out-and-out opponent of the Territorial Force, and apparently wants every available penny to be spent on the Regulars.

MR. HALDANE EXPLAINS.

To this there followed the intervention of a typical Radical partisan. Mr. Holt, whose foible is that the South African garrison should be reduced from 11,000 men to 3,500, for, by that means he sees a way to disband 15,000 Regulars. He also demanded to know for what purpose the numbers of the Expeditionary Force were fixed at 160,000. For himself, he preferred 25,000, for whatever British force might be despatched for any purpose to the Continent of Europe was sure to be eaten up. Whether this was consummate flippancy or consummate ignorance, his friends can best judge. At any rate, he found no seconder. However, Mr. Haldane seized the opportunity to explain the size of the South African garrison by saying: 1. That we were under obligation to retain it at that strength, while the new Government in South Africa was organising its forces, and 2. That it saved this country the duty of keeping in England a small striking force ready to leave at a moment's notice for any part of the world. As for the size of the Expeditionary Force, he enlightened the darkness of Mr. Holt's mind by reminding him that it was conditioned by the size of the garrisons which we have to maintain overseas in India, Egypt, and elsewhere. There are more expensive things, said Mr. Haldane sententiously, than the cost of a good army.

A GENERAL'S VIEWS.

Sir R. Pole-Carew, in a maiden speech, said it passed his comprehension that the Secretary for War should have abolished the Militia, the old backbone of the British Army, in order to make a new-fangled Special Reserve, and should have established the Territorials in place of the Volunteers. Although he had the greatest admiration for the Territorials, unless the Government could give the Territorials more chance of training it was money thrown away and was more likely to be a danger to this country than to do anything for its protection. The worst day's work the Secretary for War had ever done had been in spending money on Territorial Artillery at the expense of the Artillery of the Regular Army. What would an expeditionary force of 100,000 men, of whom 60 per cent. were Reservists, do in a European war? It would be murder to send them into it. Had they forgotten all the lessons of South Africa? One lesson they learnt was that we were not ready. If it had not been for a contingent of British troops from India, the Boers would have driven us down to the sea, and we should have been fighting under the guns of our ships. We withdrew a brigade of British troops from India, though we never had a white soldier too many in India. If the eyes of Russia had not at that moment, by the blessing of Providence, been fixed on the Far East, the Russian would have walked into India perfectly easily and we should have lost India or South Africa, and very likely both. The next lesson we learnt was that, good as Reserve men are, they must have time to shake down. We could not hope with a body of men chiefly composed of Reservists to be in a position to fight the trained troops of Europe.

"FLIGHTY AND UNRELIABLE."

Mention had been made of a certain book written by Sir Ian Hamilton. With that book he did not agree. There was very little in it worth reading. He had had very considerable experience of the writer in former days, and he thought the book was very like himself, flighty and unreliable. That book was written to order. It was written chiefly for the advertisement of the writer and incidentally, no doubt, for the satisfaction of the right hon. gentleman. Mr. Haldane (speaking with obvious warmth): I must protest, in the absence of a very distinguished general, against an imputation being made against him that is without the slightest foundation. The book was not written to order. Everyone knows him as a man whose chivalry is absolutely above anything of the sort. Sir. R. Pole-Carew: Very well, then. I am extremely sorry, but I happen to know him. I certainly apologise if I have hurt the feelings of the Secretary of State. Continuing, Sir R. Pole-Carew said that a little more sympathy for the officers and for the men after they left the force would do much for the Army. Some years ago, when a brigade of Guards was very short of men, an offer of priority in the Metropolitan and other police forces was made to induce men to join. The result was that they got the best class of men—men with the finest physique. There were many men who would join the Army if only something was done for them when they completed their term of service. Surely there were Government departments in which these men could be employed. He would give the Secretary for War a tip, and that was to increase the pay of subalterns. There were directions in which the right hon. gentleman could economise to do this. For instance, he could reduce the redundancy of the generals. He might start with the Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean. When he was in the Army and things went wrong they invented a new button. Now, when the Army went wrong, they appointed a new general and staff, which was much more expensive, and sometimes of far less use.

SIR IAN HAMILTON'S CHANGE OF VIEWS.

Colonel Hicksman said, Mr. Haldane took credit in the Estimates for a reduction of £70,000, but he thought that reduction was more apparent than real. On examining the Estimates, they found that this money was allowed for last year, but was not spent. It was to be spent this year, and they were really spending more money this year than last. He was glad that more money was being spent on the Territorials. Referring to the dicussion on Sir Ian Hamilton's book he said that last September, Viscount Esher, in an article in the "National Review," stated that the voluntary system, as regarded numbers in the Territorial Force, had broken down. The popular supposition was that Lord Esher was the confidental adviser, not only of the present, but of the late Government, and that on all questions of Army reorganisation his word had practically been law. Following Lord Esher's conclusions, there was notice of a motion in the House of Lords on the subject of compulsory service. Then came this book. The Secretary for War was defending himself before he was attacked. The right hon. gentleman wanted to get the first blow in, and he had got it. But the right hon. gentleman would not be annoyed if they had a cut in too. In this book Sir Ian Hamilton argued in favour of voluntary service, but his views varied at different times. This was not the only book Sir Ian had written. In a volume about the Japanese War, entitled "A Staff Officer's Scrap-book," the gallant and distinguished officer gave a puff to compulsory service. After seeing the way in which Japanese soldiers used their rifles, he said: "It would be difficult to find a stronger argument in favour of some kind of universal training." When the Government wanted the actual opinion of an expert they should take it from a man who did not change his opinion every ten years.

Mr. H. Greenwood expressed regret at the publication of the opinions of a salaried officer under the Minister of War as being not in keeping with the best interests of the service. It was no compliment to the intelligence of Mr. Haldane's supporters or to the right hon. gentleman himself that he should lean on a subordinate in his department. The very fact that this officer was spoken of in both complimentary and uncomplimentary terms and that he was not able to reply, showed that he should never have been allowed to put himself in a position in which he would be subject to criticism. Admirals and generals ought to be subordinate to the political heads of the departments.

RESERVISTS' RIDE.

Reserve officers of the French Army have been invited by a Parisian contemporary, the "Matin," to compete in a long-distance ride with their own mounts, and tempting prizes are offered to the winners. The enthusiasm created by this scheme may be measured by the fact that 109 reservists have started from four different points in France, Nancy in the east, Saint-Omer in the north, Rennes in the west, and Brive in the south. They are to reach Paris ultimately in about a week, and the rides have been divided into stages of about thirty-six miles each. Out of the total nearly one-half, fifty-one officers, started from Brive in the south, by far the longest distance, and fifty-one all reached the end of the first stage, at Saint-Yriex, in good time. Those who started from Nancy arrived at Neufchateau as the end of their first stage, and the competitors of the west and north made Fougeres and Saint-Pol their halting places. Nearly all of them had to ride through sn

ANGLO-AMERICAN ARBITRATION

MEETING IN LONDON.

Resolution in Favour of Treaty.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 2.

Addressing a meeting in London, to-day, in support of the Anglo-American Arbitration, Mr. Birrell said that both countries were endeavouring to make war as remote as possible. A resolution in favour of the treaty was enthusiastically adopted.

A Lengthy Conference.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 3.

Mr. Bryce, the British Ambassador, had a lengthy conference on Saturday, with the official of the State Department, who is responsible for drafting treaties.

It is understood that the treaty will not provide automatic machinery for arbitration. Each case, as it arises, will be referred to arbitration by a special agreement to be negotiated in accordance with the main treaty, and requiring in each case, the ratification of the Senateas now.

President Tafts' Concession.

President Taft is prepared to make the Senate this concession, holding that when once it has accepted the broad principle of arbitration, it will not be able to refuse that questions of national policy, such as the Monroe doctrine and matters arising from it shall be included in the treaty.

The Daily Graphic thinks that such a treaty is valueless.

The *Morning Post* says that while Britain agrees to arbitrate on everything, America commits herself to nothing.

BURMESE STUDENTS IN LONDON.

Opening of Central Home.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

Lady Fryer gave an "At Home" on Saturday last on the occasion of the opening of the new premises of the Burma Society.

Mr. Montagu, Under Secretary for India, Sir Charles Crosthwaite, Sir James La Touche, General Egerton and Abbas Ali Baig were present.

Sir Frederick Fryer said that the Society had been formed to exercise a benevolent oversight over young Burmese students. They did not desire in any way to encourage a general concourse of Burmans to study in England, but wished to advise parents and to act as guardians.

Sir Frederick further stated that the donations amounted to £382, including one sum of £100 from the Burma Oil Company. The Secretary of State had granted the sum of £150 annually, he added, on condition that the income from other sources was at least £100. The grant would be increased to £200 if the income rose to £150.

SUFFRAGETTES AND THE CENSUS.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

Fifteen hundred Suffragettes spent the night at the Aldwych skating rink in order to evade the census. The houses of the leaders, who refused to make the returns, were packed.

[The following is the text of a circular issued by the suffragetes in anticipation of the census, which appears to have been acted upon :—

NO VOTES FOR WOMEN—NO CENSUS.

WOMEN AND THE 1911 CENSUS.

Some women have refused to pay taxes because they are denied representation and a voice in deciding how these same taxes shall be spent.

"Women are called upon to refuse to supply information to assist a Government which governs them without their consent." This Government, returned to office by elections from which qualified women voters were excluded, will, on April 2nd, 1911, take a fresh census, so that when further legislative proposals are before them, Members of Parliament may have carefully tabulated and correct information respecting the whole population of these Islands. Every person who fills up a census paper supplies his or her assistance to the Government in carrying out this work. By giving these details, upon which future legislation will be based, we make ourselves consenting parties to the present political status of womanhood in this country—we actually approve in effect of the voteless condition of fully qualified women.

REFUSE TO SUPPLY INFORMATION.

Suffragist men and women will be expected to give intimate personal details to assist the Government which withholds from them even any definite promise of the elementary rights of citizenship for women,

NO REPRESENTATION FOR WOMEN, NO INFORMATION FROM WOMEN.

All suffragists, both men and women, are urged to refuse the information asked for.

BOYCOTT THE CENSUS.

Render it ineffective and unreliable for practical purposes.

Refuse to take part in it as a definite, logical and peaceable protest against the callous indifference which has characterised the Government's treatment of Woman's Suffrage up to the present time.

If women are not even "persons" under British law, if they are to remain politically classed with criminals and lunatics, then at least they should not consent to be numbered merely for the Government's convenience. Even in the Census Bill itself, every clause is made applicable to men—women are never mentioned, as though there were no women in the nation.

OBSTRUCT GOVERNMENT BUSINESS.

Hold up Government business until women are recognised as citizens. Impede the machinery which makes things go smoothly. Keep on steadily with protests which are logical, effective, and which tend to hold up public business and make such unjust Government too expensive and too troublesome to be long continued, and force a recognition of woman's citizenship from those who now withhold it. Oppose, hamper, destroy if possible the power of an unrepresentative Government to govern women "refuse to be taxed, boycott the census, refuse all official information" until women have won that which is their absolute right—the right of a voice and vote on the taxation and legislation of a country for whose citizenship they are fully qualified.

THE GOVERNMENT REFUSES TO RECOGNISE WOMEN.

LET WOMEN REFUSE TO RECOGNISE THE GOVERNMENT.

How to Boycott the Census.—All information required by anyone interested can be obtained from:—

MRS. DESPARD,
MISS. C. V. TITE.
MRS. HOW MARTYN.]

RUSSIAN MINISTER OF MARINE.

Resigns Seat in the Duma.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ST. PETERSBURG, APRIL 3.

Forty-four members of the Council of Empire, both nominated and elected, and including every party, both réactionary and Liberal, have signed an interpellation which, while bowing to the will of the Tsar, charges the Government with a breach of the fundamental laws of Empire by its action in passing the Zemstvos Bill.

The Russian Minister of Marine, whose administration has been much criticised in the Duma, has resigned.

LATER.

The action of the Council of Empire is regarded as almost revolutionary, considering the composition of the Council which is preeminently Conservative.

The adoption of the interpellation is regarded as certain.

The Liberal papers say that there is no alternative between the resignation of M. Stolypin and the dissolution of both the Houses.

MESSRS. BARCLAY PERKINS.

Shares Reduced in Value

LONDON, APRIL 3.

The directors of Messrs. Barclay, Perkins propose to write off two and a half millions, representing depreciation in the Company's investments in licensed houses. This will be partly effected by writing down the hundred pounds, ordinary shares to one pound and writing £410,200 off the reserves.

SITUATION AT FEZ.

Troops Combine against Sultan.

TANGIER, APRIL 2.

The latest news from Fez indicates that the situation there is most grave. The tribes have all combined against the Sultan and an attack upon the town is expected every moment. If it takes place, the town must capitulate, owing to the lack of troops, money and foodstuffs which are at famine prices.

THE SPANISH CABINET.

King Alfonso's Confidence.

MADRID, APRIL 2.

King Alfonso has expressed renewed confidence in Senor Canalejas, who will continue his policy, though probably changing the Ministers of War and Finance.

THE ALBANIAN REVOLT.

Turkish Troops' Victory.

CETINJE, APRIL 2.

The Bashi-Bazouks advancing to the relief of Tusi defeated the Albanians yesterday.

MEXICAN INSURGENTS AND REFORMS.

President Diaz's Message to Congress.

MEXICO CITY, APRIL 2.

Congress will be asked to make a special appropriation of 2,500,000 dollars for an effective campaign against the rebels.

MEXICO, APRIL 3.

President Diaz, in a message to Congress, recommends the adoption of a series of reforms demanded by the insurgents.

HIGH COMMISSIONER OF CYPRUS.

Sir. H. J. Goold-Adams Appointed.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

Sir H. J. Goold-Adams has been appointed High Commissioner of Cyprus.

[Major Sir Hamilton John Goold-Adams, G.C.M.G., was born in 1858 and entered the Army in 1878. He served in the Royal Scots with the Bechuanaland Expedition under Sir Charles Warren in 1884-1885 and commanded the field force against the Matabele in 1893. He was late Resident Commissioner of the Bechuanaland Protectorate and served in South Africa from 1899 to 1901 when he was mentioned in despatches. He was Lieutenant-Governor of the Orange River Colony from 1901 to 1907 and Governor from 1907 to 1910.]

PLAGUE IN JAVA.

Serious Mortality Reported.

BATAVIA, APRIL 3.

Bubonic plague has broken out in East Java and serious mortality is reported.

PORT OF LONDON STOCK.

Issue at 91.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

The two millions worth of 3 1-2 per cent. Port of London Stock has been issued at 91.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, APRIL 2.

The P. and O. steamer "Delta" left here for Bombay at 5 p.m. with the English mails of the 24th instant.

TURKEY has given important orders for army aeroplanes in France and Germany with the intention, it is stated, of utilising them in the operations in the Yemen.

THE VICEROY IN LAHORE.

Darbar In Historic Hall.

A MAGNIFICENT AND GORGEOUS SCENE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 3.

The most important function in connection with the Viceregal visit at Lahore was undoubtedly the Viceregal Durbar held at 4-45 p.m. this afternoon in the Dewan-i-am of Lahore Fort where a marble slab on the wall proclaims the annexation of the Punjab by the first Lord Hardinge, the grandfather of the present Viceroy who held a similar Durbar in this very hall in 1848. Since it has been associated for centuries with historic memories and traditions of Moghal and Sikh regime, there was something particularly appropriate in the Darbar presided by His Majesty's representative and attended by Ruling Chiefs and Durbaris of the Province being held in this historic Fort. There were present several Ruling Chiefs including the Maharajahs of Patiala, Jhind, Nabha, Kapurthala, Faridcote, Chamba and other states. State chairs were placed on the dais for their Excellencies and to their right were the Ruling Chiefs, behind them were their relations and ministers ; to the left were seated His Honour the Lieut.-Governor, behind were members of the Imperial Council, Judges of the Chief Court and Provincial Councillors, while Chobdars, gorgeously decked attended with sceptres, coronets and other emblems of sovereignty. The fountains were playing in the tanks in the Courtyard and a Guard of Honour of the South Lancashires was drawn up. Salutes were fired as each Ruling Chief entered and presented "Nazars" to His Excellency, who touched them and returned the Nazars. Then the Durbaries presented "Nazars". His Excellency then presented the new titles holders with Sanads.

The Viceroy then addressed the assembly and Kazi Ghulam Rubbani Mir, Munshi to the Lieut. Governor, translated the address.

THE VICEROY'S PEECH.

The Viceroy said :

"Your Highnesses, Chiefs, Sirdars, and Gentlemen of the Punjab.

"As I look round upon this noble gathering, representative of aristocracy, of so many races, my thoughts are irrisistibly turned to the history of your province, and I find its pages red with blood of myriads of brave men and golden with the glory of great deeds many present to-day must have heard from the lips of your fathers and grandfathers of that great warrior King, Ranjit Singh, the Lion of the Punjab, with whose memory is so closely associated this Shish Mahal, his reception room, with in which we are met together. A born soldier he remained while life lasted, true and loyal to his English friends and allies, and it may not be beyond the memory of some of you, Chiefs of the Punjab, that it was that very friendship and loyalty to the English which prevented him from attacking you ancestors when they came under English protec tion a hundred years ago. If these memories make the heart of some of you beat faster you will have some sympathy with me for too the Punjab has its associations and I too heard from the lips of my father and uncle of brave deeds and noble deaths. I have just come from visiting those battlefields where such great issues were put to the touch that my grandfather for the moment marged the Governor General in the soldiers and took his share of danger and hardship on the battle field with the rest

FAMILY REMINISCENCES.

My grandfather was a soldier by profession but he came out to India as man of peace, and I do not believe that any Governor-General before of since came out to India with a firmer intention of avoiding war if that could be done with honour. War was thrust upon him whether he liked it or not, and however much he regretted it at the time, I cannot but think his heart would have been glad within him if he could have foreseen that the heat of those conflicts waste the furnace in which he was welded that strong sentiment of friendship and mutual respect that has ever since been so firm a bond of union between the foes of those days. On seeing the sights of those Homeric struggles drenched with the blood of the Sikh and British soldiers, now green and flourishing with growing crops and thriving villages, I felt that such a bond of union has been forged between the Sikh and the British that nothing can loosen or destroy and that here at least the prophecy has been realized of one of the ancient Hebrew prophets who said, "They shall beat their swords into ploughshares and their spears into pruning hooks, nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."

PUNJAB A TOWER OF STRENGTH.

In later times the Punjab has been a tower of strength to the Empire. your fighting races have filled the ranks of the army and your Highnesses now maintain forces for the Imperial Service who have fought with distinction, shoulder to shoulder, with His Majesty's forces in not afew tough campaigns. This contribution of the Imperial Service troops and Your Highnesses, wellknown loyalty and hatred of sedition are striking evidence of the community and solidarity of your interests with those of the paramount power. We live now in piping times of peace and it is my earnest hope and shall be my strong endeavour that they may long continue. It would have rejoiced my grandfather to see this Punjab which he had known in such a welter of bloodshed and disorder became so fair a province. He would not have disdained the triumphs of peace, indeed he held them at far higher a value than those of war and they are all around you. Education being a matter in which my grandfather paid particular interest during the course of his administration in India, its spread and progress in the province would have been a joy to him, could he have foreseen that Lahore is becoming a vast educational centre with its five arts colleges and its medical and veterinary colleges. It is interesting to note that medical and veterinary education are a speciality in the Punjab and I hope that the extention of the Medical College and the chief hospital in Lahore as a memorial to our late King-Emperor will give an additional impetus. In the direction of the commercial and industrial progress of your province is also truly remarkable. The Punjab has now nearly 300 factories, over 4,000 miles railway and some 7,000,000 acres of irrigated land and in the busy brain of your Lieut. Governor, I have reason to know, that there are schemes for enhancing still further these and other material benefits. But peace and prosperity have their own dangers and their own battle fields. One of them is the ever persistent fight with disease. Irrigation brings in its train the danger of malaria and the mitigation of this evil and the stay of its ravages constitute a problem of which Government have yet to find a fully satisfactory solution. And to you, Chiefs of the Punjab, I would say one word in conclusion. Whatever are the problems and responsibilities of British India, you have [illegible] you your full share in them. Times have changed and are still changing. We all live under a glare of criticism which was unknown to our fathers, but apart from that the progress of the world demands a higher standard of duty and principle than sufficed for rough and ready days of old. This is not an age when principalities can be carved out with this sword or when glory is to be won by holding your own against a hostile invader, but you live among dangers of a more subtle nature. The battle you have to fight is against the temptation to life of ease and luxury. I ask you one and all to resist those temptations with all your might. You have in trust the well being and happiness of thousands of your subjects. Let it be your ideal to leave them happier and better and more prosperous than you found them and let it be your ambition to hand down to prosperity a name that shall ever be loved and reverenced by those that come after. I know that I can count upon your loyalty, you have given many proofs of it to dome of which I have referred and rejoice to think that we shall all at no distant date have the opportunity of rendering homage in person to our sovereign Lord His Majesty of the King Emperor.

A large number of military officers, commissioned and non-commissioned officers, European and Indian, were presented and their gorgeous uniforms, together with rich Darbar dresses of Princes and their officials and Durbaris, presented a picturesque blending with the bright robes of ladies and the evening dress of the gentleman. The Darbar over the functionaries left in reverse order, the Viceroy and the Lieut.-Governor with Chobdars and A. D. C's. leaving first, followed by the Maharajahs of Patiala, Jhind, Nabha, Kapurthala, Faridkote, Chamba and other Chiefs. At the gate of the Fort and in front of the Badshahi Mosque was formed an elephant procession of more than a dozen elephants gorgeously caprisoned with silver and gold howdas. The Rajah of Chamba was on the first elephant, followed by the Rajahs of Patiala, Jhind, Faridkote and Kapurthala and other Chiefs. The Lieutenant-Governor and Lady Dane followed in another while the wifes of the A.D.C's were on other elephants. The Viceroy and Lady Hardinge followed on the last elephant, preceded and escorted by mounted troops and Infantry with band playing the National Anthem.

The Viceroy at the Durbar was dressed in the bright robes of the Star of India. The procession passed through the Fort, was cheered by school children assembled on the lawn and went through the city, the Lunga Mandi to Delhi Gate route being crowded by enormous crowd. From the Delhi Gate the party proceeded to Government House, reaching it after seven in the evening.

MADRAS LANDHOLDERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Annual Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 3.

The annual meeting of the Madras Landholders' Association was held last evening. There was a large attendance of Rajahs and Zemindars.

The Maharaja of Venkatagiri, who presided, in the course of his speech referred to the death of King Edward, and continuing, said, "I am sure he will live for ever in our hearts inspiring in us perpetual loyalty and devotion to the British Crown. Our sorrow for the death of King Edward, profound as it is compensated in a measure by the joy we feel in the fact of his being succeeded by his august son, His Majesty, King George V. As a monarch, King George is conspicuously characterised by his wide element of sympathy. Since his Accession to Throne he has given proofs that he is determined to walk in the light of the noble principles laid down by his grandmother of revered memory and his illustrious father. His proposed visit to India to hold a Coronation Durbar at the historic city of Delhi in December next marks a new departure in the history of our country and is full of happy augury. I have no doubt that His Majesty will receive a welcome as cordial and enthusiastic as it is universal. The event is one of unique significance and will be celebrated with great joy and solemnity in every Indian home as a national festival."

He then referred to the working of the Estates and Land Act, the Irrigation Bill, Proprietary Village Service Cess, the establishment of a Raj Kumar College at Madras and the proposal to start a Landlords' Co-operative Bank at Madras.

The following resolutions were then adopted :— "(1) That on behalf of the Association, an address of congratulation enclosed in a suitable casket be presented to the King-Emperor on the occasion of his Coronation in June next. (2) That a renewed appeal be addressed to the members of the Association in connection with the proposed Raj Kumar College scheme. (3) That the Association is strongly of opinion that the establishment of a Landholders' Co-operative Bank at Madras on the lines suggested by the Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies, Madras, will be beneficial to the interest of the landholders and earnestly hopes the scheme will meet with hearty and active support."

The Maharjah of Bobbili was re-elected Vice-President.

OBITUARY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PALANPUR-GUJ, APRIL 3.

The news of the sad and premature death of the Maharajah of Dholpur at the age of twenty-six has deepened the gloom caused by the recent death of the Maharajah of Jodhpur. The acquaintance of Sahibzadah Taley Muhammodkhanji with the deceased at the Cadet Corps ripened into friendship and his death is deeply mourned here. All the state offices and vernacular schools have been ordered to be closed by His Highness.

[The Maharaj Rana of Dholpur was born in 1862 and ascended the 'gadi' in 1873. He belonged to a Jat (Hindu) family. His full titles are Major Rais-ud-Daula-Sipahdar-ul-Mulk, Maharaj-Adhiraj Sri Sawai Mahraj Rana Bhalsingh Lokindar Bahadur, Dilerjung Jai Deo. He was connected by marriage with the Raja of Patiala.]

CALCUTTA, APRIL 3.

The death is reported of the third son of the Maharaja of Bikaner from complications following on vaccination.

BIG FIRE IN HANTHAWADDY.

150 Houses Destroyed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 3.

A disastrous fire occurred in the Kyan village on Saturday, Hanthawaddy District, when one hundred and twenty houses including the court house were burn down. The damage is estimated at about fifty thousand rupees.

A BANQUET has been given at the Turkish Admiralty in honour of Admiral Sir E. Poe, among those present being the Grand Vizier, Rifaat Pasha, and Mahmud Chefket Pasha.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

MR. STANIFORTH SMITH'S EXPEDITION.

Naval Defence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

* MELBOURNE, MARCH 20.

ANXIETY in regard to Mr. Staniforth Smith's expedition in Papua was on Saturday, set at rest by the receipt of a telegram from the Administrator announcing his safe arrival at Thursday Island. The following is a copy of the message:—"Arrived Thursday Island yesterday on Toma from Daru. Office closed, holiday. Propose returning Port Moresby via Daru to-morrow. Have you any directions or information?" Mr. Batchelor, the Minister for External Affairs, immediately telegraphed a reply expressing his relief at learning the good news. Subsequently two other telegrams were received from Mr. Smith, as follows:—"Started inland from Goaribari Island on November 20, with the intention of ascending Mount Murray, where the McKenzie expedition finished, and then travel west in search of coal across the upper waters of the Turama and Bamu. Hennelly and Murray with 16 police and 23 carriers, returned on reaching Mount Murray on December 7, and I went up the Turama River to look for indications of coal there with Bell Pratt, 11 police, and 17 carriers. We endeavoured to strike west. The country was exceedingly rough, and we were forced north-west by high mountain ranges. We pushed on expecting to reach the level alluvial country drained by the Turama and Bamu. On January 24 we reached what be believed must be the upper waters of the Strickland River in south latitude 6deg. 20min., although our calculations made it a few days' march further on. We had then walked 254 miles over exceedingly rough country covered with jungle and scrub through which we cut our way. We found the river a mass of rapids running through a gorge 1,200ft high. As it was impossible to cross or proceed along the banks, and believing it to be rapid No. 3 of the Strickland River marked on the map, we made our rafts and started down. The rapids became worse and the rafts were dashed to pieces. Some of the carriers were killed, and we lost all our food supplies, tents and baggage. After five days the members of the expedition who were scattered along both sides of the river were got together. It was then evident that this river was not the Strickland, but some other river running close to its upper waters. As we were foodless we decided to travel down the river bank until the rapids ceased and then make rafts. We continued our journey over 120 miles, which we walked in 34 days. Frequent stoppages were necessary to make sago, the supply of which was very precarious. We then made rafts and reached the coast, finding that the river was the Kikori, which we had followed for 300 miles, and which has its rise in the main range. Considerable privations were experienced on the return journey. I believe that we could not have got through except for the splendid co-operation of Bell and Pratt. The search parties sent out last week are being recalled. I am forwarding an interim report immediately, and a full report and plan later. Before leaving Port Moresby we made arrangements so that the current work would not be suspended in our absence. The magistrates under the Land Act have, however, allowed an applicant for Crown land to commence operations before its formal granting by the Executive Council. I do not anticipate that my unexpected length of absence will have retarded administrative matters."

IMPORTANT INFORMATION.

In a second telegram, Mr. Staniforth Smith said:—"Returned safely with party to Goaribari Island. Got to the vicinity of the upper waters of the Strickland River latitude 6deg. 20min., and returned along the course of the western branch of the Kikori River. We travelled on foot 374 miles and by river 150 miles over totally unexplored country, completing the major exploration of the territory. Most important information was gained. We found a little loose coal in the creek near the Lower Kikori and a large field of excellent coal on the Upper Kikori. The western division, instead of being largely low-lying recent alluvial consists in a great part of an elevated plateau. We travelled for 200 miles over rough mountain country, the lowest valley being over 2,000ft. above the sea level. The country is composed of huge upraised masses of coral. The upper waters and watersheds of the great rivers emptying into the gulf now fairly defined, completing our knowledge of the river systems of the territory. We have now data for estimating the population of the whole territory with some accuracy. The hinterland of the western division was formerly an unknown quantity. We established friendly relations with the bushmen everywhere. There was no fighting. We found sago growing inland as far as we penetrated and in elevations up to 3,500ft." Although Father Shaw's efforts to establish a wireless telegraphy system between the search parties and their base were not sufficiently far advanced to be of any use, Mr. Batchelor desires to thank him for his public-spirited action. "It is a great relief," Mr. Batchelor remarked after reading Mr. Smith's last telegram, "to learn that the officials are in no danger from natives in carrying on their work in previously unexplored portions of Papua."

THE EXPLORERS' HARDSHIPS.

After covering over 300 miles down the banks of a river the party found themselves at Goaribari Island, their starting point. They then ascertained that the river was the Kikori. Some way from the mouth they met a whaleboat which had been sent there to look out for the missing explorers. They then got across to Daru and came on to Thursday Island. The experiences of Messrs. Smith, Bell, and Pratt were not extraordinary until, making for the Strickland River in a westerly direction, they were forced by the nature of the country towards the north-west. Here they crossed a high plateau and came to a swift river, which barred their progress to the Strickland, and their difficulties began. It was impossible to get up or down the river bank by land, and after crossing they decided to build rafts by which they could perhaps make progress. After setting out on the rafts, their difficulties increased. Rapids had to be got through, and whirlpools with rocks were avoided too late to prevent disaster. The raft, which was carrying the trio, rushed down a narrow gorge in the centre, where the water broke high over the rocks. The raft was thrown high up when it struck a rock, turning over and over and throwing Mr. Smith and his two white companions into the water. Mr. Smith was not hurt and landed a long way down. Mr. Bell got into smooth water, landing eventually on an island in the river. Mr. Pratt got towards the edge of the river and secured hold of a branch of a tree. With him was one of the native police, who got him out of the water. Then he ascertained that Mr. Bell was on the opposite side, and he got across to him. After wandering about for five and a-half days they came across a native track which led down to a shingle beach on the river. There they found Mr. Smith, who had with him two police and two carriers. The latter had nothing to eat during the whole of that time. The others found sago palms and breadfruit. The troubles of the party were added to by the difficulty they had of making a fire. The matches which were saved were wet and useless until they became dry. Eventually a light was secured and a fire started. For 34 hours the fire was kept constantly alight. The party travelled about 120 miles after. They were very short of water owing to the deep ravines of limestone in which the water was lost. A number of carriers were drowned in the rapids. After losing their supplies by the overturning of the rafts, the party subsisted on whatever sago could be prepared from plants found on the march. The yams and taro fare was insipid and repulsive, but it kept the party alive for five or six weeks. Latterly a pig was shot, but fearing illness the party ate very sparingly, and since they were picked up by the whaleboat they had been dieting themselves to avoid sickness."

NAVAL DEFENCE.

The scheme of the Commonwealth Naval Defence, prepared by Admiral Sir Reginald Henderson and issued this week, comes almost as a necessary corollary to the military proposals recommended by Lord Kitchener. The intention of the great soldier was to provide Australia with an effective system of land defence and an army capable of resisting the attacks of possible aggressors. Admiral Henderson's aim has been to suppy that outer bulwark which, in the case of a country so isolated as the Commonwealth, exists solely in the possession of a powerful fleet. As he himself points out, "Australia has heretofore trusted to the mother country for protection, and this sea power has enabled Australians to remain undisturbed in their magnificent country and allowed them to arrive at their present condition of prosperity. Australia has now determained to take her share of the defence of her own territory, and it is certain that it must still rest on the sea power of the Empire. Once the command of the sea is lost by the Empire, no local system of defence, naval or military, could secure Australia's autonomy, and she would be the prey of the strongest maritime Power. The geographical position of Australia, its immense coastline, sparsely populated districts, large shipping and coastal trade, and oversea communications require that the secondary object (the primary object being the immediate support of the rest of the Empire's naval forces) should be the protection of forts and shipping from raids and incursions by hostile ships and cruisers. Briefly outlined, Admiral Henderson's scheme provides for the creation of a fleet of 52 vessels as follows :—8 armoured cruisers, 10 protected cruisers, 18 destroyers, 12 submarines, 3 depot ships for flotillas, 1 fleet repairs ship. Fully manned, these vessels would require a personnel of 15,000 officers and men. The total cost of construction is set down at £23,000,000 spread over a period of 22 years—from 1911 to 1933, while the expenditure on wages and maintenance, with the fleet at its maximum strength, would be £1,226,000 per annum. It is not, of course, intended, or even contemplated that this huge sum should be led out immediately. To date a total of £910,000 has been expended on naval construction, while the amount voted for expenditure in 1911-1913 is £2,990,000. There thus remains a balance of £19,790,000 to be provided for between 1913 and 1933, or an average of £989,500 each year. The wages bill will rise on the same scale—from an estimate £516,000 in 1912-13 to a maximum of £1,710,600 when the stage of full equipment is reached in 1933. In his disposal of the fleet for strategic purposes, Admiral Henderson provides for two divisions—eastern and western—the former having its principal bases at Sydney, Brisbane, Port Western, and Port Stephen, and the latter with its bases at Fremantle and Port Lincoln. The constitution of a naval board of control is recommended without delay, and other details regarding the terms of service and rates of pay are also fully dealt with. Altogether, the report is clear and comprehensive and reveals that the Commonwealth's adviser has obtained a thorough grip of the requirements of Australian naval defence. It remains now to be seen to what extent the Federal Government will put his recommendations into effect.

THE BULLFINCH FIELD.

News of a good development in the Bullfinch Proprietary just cabled to London has been received with much satisfaction locally for it is regarded as a practical demonstration of the great width of the ore channels. At the same time experienced mining men would like to see some attempt made to prove the worth of the ore body at a greater depth, and instead of waiting for the new main shaft to go down to 200 ft. they want to know why winzes have not been put down from the 100-ft. level. The general opinion here is that the value of the mine is beyond question but that the cabled instructions from the London office as to the way in which the property should be opened up are to severe criticism. The Bullfinch East has made good progress with the sinking of its main shaft, and should soon be in a position to make known the value of its reef at a depth of 100 ft. The diamond drill is actively at work on the Greenfinch, but the assays of the drill cores have not yet been made known.

Much secrecy is still preserved regarding the value of the ore the Bullfinch main lode is now sinking in. Mr. Jowett, who spent a couple of days on the mine, travelled to Kalgoorlie by last night's train, but would not say anything either about the cable message sent to London a fortnight ago or about the present ore values. He admits having sent the cablegram to London, but says he intended it for private information, and not for publication. The message unfortunately was published, and it has not redounded to the credit of Bullfinch.

In connection with the rich find made at Rice's mines, Long flat, near Gundagai, I cwt. of stone yielded nearly 100 oz. of gold. Yesterday about 90 lb. weight of rich specimens was got out, and when dollied gave 120 oz. of gold. The reef formation is nearly 2ft. wide, and all the rich stone met yet has been broke down. Operations will continue to-day. The gold occurs in ferruginous quartz, and rich specimens are on view at Gundagai. The find, which was made in the winze of a long tunnel, 200 ft. from the surface, is considered to be the richest ever made in the district.

THE HAREM SKIRT IN AUSTRALIA.

Bourke-street, Melbourne, on the northern side, just above Swanson-street, was impassable all day on Friday, by reason of an enormous throng ever crossing and going in front of the store of Messrs. Bussell, Robson and Bussell, where two ladies in harem skirts walked to and fro in the large show window. At one time the pressure was so great that the plate glass gave way under it and broke. At night the crowd grew so huge and clamorous that urgent telephone messages were sent for a strong force of police. The models, two tall, finely-formed young ladies were masked. One wore green satin trousers, which hung full and gracefully and fitted close round the ankle, displaying the whole of the foot only. A black kimona-like cloak, with wide green revers to match the trouserettes, covered all to three-quarter length, and a black silk turban, with osprey, adorned the head. The other was similarly attired, except that the trouserettes were black and the coat coronation blue. Later in the night the crowd grew so dense that for a time traffic was entirely suspended. Seeing that the presence of mounted troopers would be needed to keep the crowd back, the police informed the manager that unless he withdrew the young ladies from the window the firm would be prosecuted for obstructing the roadway. They were then withdrawn, and the crowd dispersed. The harem skirt made its appearance in Sydney streets on Saturday, when two young women, with escorts, paraded the streets wearing the new garments. A crowd quickly gathered, but when it became inconveniently thick the young women and their escorts entered a taxi, which had been in attendance upon them during their walk. As they drove off some young fellows gave them a cheer. There was no hostile demonstration of any kind, the crowd simply being curious. One of the women was attired in what seemed to be a pair of navy blue serge, pure and simple. In the other case the ankle termination was drawn up with a band.

A.

[By Telegraph to Perth, W. A.]

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT.

Meeting at Poona.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 3.

The annual meeting of the Co-operative Credit Societies of the Central Division, to which were also invited representatives of the societies in Ratnagiri and Colaba was held at the office of the Director of Agriculture on Wednesday and Thursday last. Mr. MacNeil, Collector of Ahmednagar, presided, and the Hon'ble Mr. Curtis, C.D.; and Mr. Campbell, Registrar of Societies, as well as other officials, were present. The members of the various societies gave accounts of their working and the difficulties they still encountered. The chief complaint appeared to be that the Societies were hampered in their operations through a lack of capital. Numerous instances were, nevertheless, given of emancipation from debt and of lands rescued from an eventual sale. A good deal of interest was evinced in the prospective establishment of a central bank by Sir Vithaldas Thackersey.

SAIT MURDER CASE.

Trial at Bangalore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, APRIL 3.

The trial of Sher Khan in the Said Murder Case opened to-day before Mr. Warburton, Sessions Judge, and Messrs. Barton, Duckworth and Abbas Ali as assessors. After medical evidence the manager of the Finger-print Bureau, Madras, deposed that the impressions on the iron safe compared exactly with those recorded by the police and are alleged to be the accused's. This witness added that the chances of the two different finger making the same impression are less than one in four times the population of the globe.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

The New President.

SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA ELECTED.

A MEETING of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Council Hall. As there was a keen contest for the new President's Office a very large number of councillors attended.

Dr. Dadachanji, the retiring President, was called to the Chair, and the election of the President for the ensuing year was at once proceeded with.

Three candidates were proposed for the President's Chair for 1911-12 :—

The Hon'ble Sir Sassoon J. David.
The Hon'ble Mr. Munmohundas Ramji.
The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta.

The candidates having been duly proposed and seconded, the Chairman announced that following the precedents of similar occasions in the past, slips of papers would be supplied to the councillors who should write the name of the candidate and put their signature underneath.

Of the 66 members present Mr. Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya was too late to vote, the Chairman and another councillor did not vote at all leaving the results as follows :—

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta	...	...	26
Sir Sassoon J. David	...	...	25
Mr. Munmohandas Ramji	...	...	12

The Chairman declared Sir Pherozeshah Mehta duly elected President of the Corporation. This announcement was received with cheers by the crowd which had collected in the gallery and in the Hall.

A vote of thanks was then passed to the retiring President and the usual business of the meeting was proceeded with.

APPOINTMENT OF THE PRESIDENT.

The Chairman called upon Mr. James MacDonald to propose the resolution which stood in his name.

Mr. James MacDonald proposed that Sir Sassoon be appointed President of the Corporation for the year 1911-12. He said that in moving the proposition which stood in his name he had no intention of doing anything so superfluous and unnecessary as to occupy their time by descanting at any length upon the eminent qualifications of his friend, Sir Sassoon David for the office of the President of the Corporation. He had not the smallest pebble to throw at the other gentlemen, who had been nominated and even if he had, he would not throw it, for he considered that the ambition to fill the Presidential Chair was justifiable and highly praiseworthy. As he believed that the members had made up their minds he did not wish to take up their time, but he left the nomination of Sir Sasoon David in their hands.

The Hon'ble Dr. Temulji B. Nariman seconded the proposition, which was supported by the Hon'ble Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy and Dr. Dinanath B. Dandekar.

Mr. Vasantrao Anandrao Dabulkar proposed that the Hon'ble Mr. Munmohandas Ramji be appointed President of the Corporation for the year 1911-12. In support of his motion, Mr. Dabulkar observed that the Hon'ble Mr. Munmohandas Ramji had been a member af the Corporation for the last eight years and a member of the Standing Committee for the last six years. He was elected Chairman of the Standing Committee and had rendered valuable services to the City and the Municipality. Mr. Munmohandas was also elected Chairman of the Millowners' Association and also Chairman of the Indian Merchants' Association and Piecegoods Association. His services to the city were varied and many. He was sure the Corporation would deem it an honour to put him in the Chair.

Dr. Gaya, seconding the proposition, observed that on the occasion of Their Majesties' visit to India it was in the fitness of things that the Bombay Municipality should be represented by a Hindu, as the Hindu community was the largest in the city.

Dr. Sukhia supported the proposition. He said that all the three candidates were deserving the honour of being elected to the Chair, but as it was a Hindu's turn to be voted to the Chair in accordance with a long standing practice he thought the Hon'ble Mr. Munmohandas Ramji should be voted to the Chair.

Mr. Madhavji Virji supported the proposition.

ELECTION OF SIR P. M. MEHTA.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna then moved that the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Mehta be appointed President of the Corporation for 1911-12. He said that they were all aware of the eminent and disinterested services which Sir Pherozeshah had rendered to the Corporation and the City in an ungrudging manner for nearly forty years at great personal sacrifice. He had held before them high ideals of citizenship and he believed there was no other man who had served the Corporation for so long a term as the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah had done. Under ordinary circumstances his name would not have been submitted for the honour which he had enjoyed on three previous occasions, but this was a unique occasion because for the first time in the History of India His Majesty the King of England was coming to this country to be crowned in person as Emperor of India on the historic soil of Delhi. It was thought desirable that the best Indian Member should fill this high office of the President, on this occasion. He had heard that this time it was a Hindu's turn to be appointed their President but he might tell them that Sir Pherozeshah was first a Hindu, then a Mahomedan and lastly a Parsi. There was no doubt about his great capacity and his wide experience of civic affairs, and it was in the fitness of things that the father of the Corporation as Sir Pherozeshah was called [should represent the city when Their Majesties arrive in India next December. He hoped the Corporation would rise to the occasion and appoint Sir Pherozeshah without any bias as their President.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla seconded the proposition. He said that he did not propose to recount the eminent services of Sir Pherozeshah which were well known to them. This was a unique occasion and he hoped the Corporation would appoint him as their President during the Coronation year as he was eminently fitted to represent the city before Their Majesties.

The President then counted the votes and declared the results as under : Sir Pherozeshah had obtained 26 votes, Sir Sassoon 25 and Mr. Manmohandas 12.

Sir Pherozeshah was declared duly appointed President of the Corporation, and he took the chair amidst loud applause.

The new President then thanked the Corporation for once more voting him to the Chair.

THE RETIRING PRESIDENT.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna then moved that the best th

energetic and painstaking Secretary than Mr. Masani. His thanks were also due to the Secretary's staff.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER'S SALARY.

Consideration was given to the following letter from the Commissioner:—

"With reference to Corporation Resolution of 16th March I have the honour to state that in the cables which passed between Sir Walter Hughes and myself regarding the appointment of Mr. Mackison as Executive Engineer, I understood the figures mentioned to refer to rupees, as Sir Walter Hughes would, I thought bear in mind that our salaries are fixed in that currency. It appears, however, from a letter now received from Messrs. Sir John Wolfe Barry and Co., who write owing to the regrettable illness of Sir Walter, that Mr. Mackison accepted the post on a salary of £1,200 per annum or Rs. 1,500 per mensem. The Corporation must, I think, be prepared to pay this sum for a competent man, and I have therefore written to Messrs. Sir John Wolfe Barry that Mr Mackison should continue his preparations for departure. I have the honour now to request that the Corporation will be pleased to consider the question of the appointment of Mr. Mackison on a salary of Rs. 1,500 per mensem."

On the motion of Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla the salary was fixed at Rs. 1,500 per month.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST OPERATIONS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy proposed.—"That the letter, dated the 27th February, 1911, from Mr. Jacinto Jao Barretto, Chairman of a meeting of owners of landed properties and ratepayers of F Ward, regarding the operations of the Bombay Improvement Trust, be forwarded to the Corporation for disposal."

In that letter a protest was made against the operations of the Improvement Trust, which has already been published in a previous issue of the "Bombay Gazette".

Mr. Vasantrao Anandrao Dabulkar moved an amendment to the effect that the matter be referred to a Committee, but it was rejected.

The Corporation adjourned to Monday next.

BHAVASARA KSHATRIYAS.

Conference at Dharwar.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, APRIL 3.

The first Conference of the Bhavasara Kshatriyas met to-day at Dharwar in the Durbar Hall in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering. About nine thousand delegates were present. The Conference began at 3-30 in the evening, Krishnaji Tekari, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, an old and respected member of the community, welcomed the delegates in a short speech wherein he thanked Mr. Hudson, the Collector, for giving them the use of the Durbar Hall and Mr. Ramadar Lakshmana Rao for giving them his spacious quarters. Several telegrams from different parts of India expressive of sympathy and encouragement was received and read.

The President, Mr. Mahadevrao, spoke in Canarese, tracing the origin of the community to Ingladevi. He said their ancestors fearing extermination from Parasuram prayed to Ingladevi who interceded. His speech was long and interesting.

The Hon'ble Mr. Rodda made a suitable speech and suggested the creation of a fund to advance education in the community. Mr. Manekar supported him eloquently with the result that several delegates came forward with liberal subscriptions.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, MARCH 29.

It is now almost settled that Mr. Glaney First Assistant Resident, will succeed Mr. Casson-Walker in the Finance Department of H. H. Nizam's service; but whether as Assistant Minister Finance in place of Mr. Casson-Walker or as Financial Secretary, is not definitely known, as the probabilities are that the office of Revenue Minister is to be revived after the lapse of nearly two decades. In any case it is a certainty that now Major Minchin will come back here as First Assistant Resident, a position which he held after the transfer of Major Haig to the Foreign Office.

The rumour that H. H. the Nawab of Rampur is about to visit H. H. the Nizam does not seem, up to now, to have any visible indications. But if he come at all, it will not be solely for the purpose of raising funds for the founding of a University in his State, for there is hardly any reason for his Highness to come all the way to Hyderabad in order to make a personal request for money.

At the time it was understood (five years ago), that Mr. Ramanjulu Pillay, B. A., L. T., Principal of the Secunderabad Mahboob College, was to succeed Mr. Gloria (then about to retiring on pension) as Headmaster of the Government High School, much discontent was felt by those who were expecting promotion, on the principle that the second was heir to the first, whose grievance was accentuated by the fact that they were being superseded by an outsider—by one who did not being to H. H. the Nizam's Educational Department. Nevertheless, Mr. Pillay was given the appointment. By a recent re arrangement, the latter replaced Mr. E. Ross as Headmaster of the City High School, Mr. Ross having gone to the Government High School pending the arrival of a European from Northern India, who is to fill the office of Headmaster when Mr Ross will either become the First Assistant or go on pension for which he has become qualified. If the latter eventuate it would only be a literal vindication of the New Pension Rules—the legacy Mr. Walker will leave behind—as otherwise Mr. Ross is quite fit to continue in harness for another decade at the least, and his mature experience in teaching should not be hastily ignored to suit red-tape discipline.

Mr. Krishna Iyer, B. A., L. T., of Palghat, has been appointed Headmaster of the Chuderghat All Saints' High School. This is, in itself, an improvement, though some think a European more suitable. But, more are emphatically of opinion that if the management of the institution—as at one time contemplated by His Lordship Bishop Vigano—were placed in the hands of Christian Brothers, the present all Saints' High School has the potentialities of taking the lead of other local schools and in course of time of regaining its lost dignity of college. The advantages of the proposition are many, and if considered, the present Rector will add a crowning finish to the great improvements he has accomplished—improvements recognised by the official heads of the Educational Department and acknowledged by an appreciative public.

The Madras University Calendar having been modified in certain respects, the Matriculation Examination—which hitherto was held in the first week of December—is in future to be held in the last week of March and accordingly from Monday last candidates have been sitting for this examination which terminates on Saturday. Mr. Mayhew, the Educational Adviser to Government, having so regulated it, the local Middle School Examination will, in future, follow the former and it will, therefore, commence on Monday, the 3rd proximo, closing at the end of the week. By these departures from the old order, the local schools will have a longer spell of holidays for the summer vacation. They will close early in April, and re-open about the middle of June.

Intelligence of the death of H. H. the Maharajah of Jodhpur having reached here, all Marwaris owing allegiance to that State, closed their places of business yesterday; and, as a mark of mourning and respect to their departed liege-lord, they shaved their moustaches and beards.

The Chudderghaut St. Joseph's Cathedral is shortly to be fitted up with electric lights and fans, and the Parish Priest is lucky in his endeavour to raise funds for the above equipment from amongst his congregation and well-wishers. The subscription list, which is in circulation, is nearly full to cover incidental expenses, and most of the nurses in the employ of His Highness have generally contributed a sum of Rs. 100 each.

There are eight months yet for the Coronation Durbar at Delhi, many noblemen who expect to be included in the entourage of H. H. the Nizam are considering the best means to give themselves an air of conspicuous grandeur and splendour among the distinguished visitors who are likely to assemble at the historic city. The temptation is natural, but it is well to remember at the same time "that many are called but few are chosen!"

PERMANENT FINANCIAL SETTLEMENTS.

Continuity of Policy and Decentralisation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 3.

One of the important questions which engaged the attention of the Government of India during last summer was the subject of financial relations of the Local Governments with the Supreme Government and the whole question was dealt with in two admirable despatches to the Secretary of State, one recommending extensive sanctioning powers for Local Governments and another for conferring upon the permanent provincial settlements with a substantial share of the growing revenues under certain heads. A reply to the first despatch is still awaited, while the second was accepted in full, and the Finance Member was enabled to include in his Budget a summary of the proposals of the Government of India. The Government of India will now issue a resolution bringing the new conditions in force with effect from the beginning of the current financial year. An analysis of the existing system will show how the experiment has been made in India by which the yearly revenues are automatically distributed between the Imperial and various Provincial Governments and the quasi-permanent provincial settlements are the results. It is sufficient to describe the existing

SYSTEM OF PROVINCIAL SETTLEMENTS

which has been evolved after a protracted variety of experiments. The problem presented itself in the usual shape, the great majority of the revenues of India being collected and credited in the accounts of the various provinces, how should the Central Government be supplied with funds to meet the charges of the services which it must of necessity administer. It was clearly desirable that the Government of India should retain the defence of India and the conduct of foreign affairs, the control of quasi-commercial departments of Railways, Post Offices and Telegraphs, cost of public debts, currency and exchange, any of the public accounts, and audit, all pensions paid outside India, and the expenditure (capital in effect but met from current revenue) upon protective public works. To meet these, the Central Government kept in the first place the profits of the commercial departments and secondly the revenue whose location is no guide to its true incidence such as the net receipts from Customs, Salt and Opium. The income derived from these sources, however, was insufficient to cover the cost of the Imperial Services and it was therefore necessary for the Central Government to take some share of other heads of revenue. It is the method of levying those contributions that forms the distinguishing characteristic of the provincial settlements of India.

THE MAIN FEATURES

of these settlements are three, (1) quasi-permanent character, (2) that the contributions from the provinces to the Central Government are fixed except on occasions of grave emergency, and (3) the form in which the contributions are levied. The present standards of revenue and expenditure were prescribed after careful consideration of all relevant factors and full discussion with the representatives of the provinces. With some conspicuous exceptions, however, the provincial authorities have not shown a ready acceptance of their side of the obligation. To a certain extent this tendency is due to the novelty of the comparative independence which the settlements conferred, but the Government of India believe it to be in the main a legacy form the old system under which contracts were quinquennially revised. That system offered no inducement to continuity of policy and little or no encouragement to economy of administration. Its special defect according to present opinion was its allotment of big initial grants at the opening of the settlement period,—a defect which was reproduced in some of the existing contracts. The discontents in some of the Local Governments became a matter of serious concern and the position was not free from political danger. Persistent attacks were made on the provincial settlements both in the Imperial and Provincial Councils and these are one of the many causes which have contributed to the change now being introduced.

THE BENEFITS OF THE CHANGE.

These changes, the Government of India claim will constitute a real advance in administrative efficiency and in the general financial security of India. They will make greater precision in relations with Local Governments and will give the latter more abiding interest in the husbanding and direction of their own resources. The Government of India may expect from them the important result that fresh Imperial taxation will not be imposed save for Imperial requirements or in pursuance of new departure in policy which the Government of India have deliberately accepted. The general taxpayer will not have to suffer for the vagaries of individual provinces and the whole financial outlook will be cleared and rendered more definite.

SEDITION CASE APPEAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 3.

This morning, before Justice Holmwood and Sharfuddin, an application was made for leave to file an appeal on behalf of Surendra Narain Sikikari, who was convicted of sedition by a Deputy Magistrate of Maldah and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. It was alleged that the accused distributed seditious pamphlets among the students of the local Zilla School. The application was time-barred and it was pointed out that it was due to the over-sight of the Sessions Judge, who admitted the appeal, although under law he had no jurisdiction to do so, appears under sedition cases coming under the jurisdiction of the High Court alone. Their Lordships passed the necessary orders.

KHULNA GANG CASE.

Press Comments.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 3.

Discussing the letting-off of the accused in the Khulna Gang Case, the "Englishman" says, "The Government has gone to an extreme of clemency which no man guilty of an offence against the law has a right to expect and which we trust no man will, in future, expect in consequence of Saturday's proceedings."

The "Indian Daily News" says, "we believe that it was more marked by broad statesmanship and a very keen eye to the trend of present day events."

The "Bengalee" congratulates the Government and the Court and adds "so far as the Government is concerned we sincerely hope this is the beginning of a new policy in regard to persons charged with offences against the State."

The "Statesman" says "the fact that the accused had been in custody for eight months, that they had pleaded guilty to the crimes laid at their door and that a trial might prove a troublesome and costly proceeding hardly justifies their release."

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Bassein Murder Case.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Robertson presided yesterday at the first sitting of the Second Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

Vicomte deWrem, Portuguese Consul-General, sat on the bench with his Lordship.

Ramchandra Mahadeo pleaded guilty to a charge of house-breaking by day on the 8th March last, with intent to commit theft of Rs. 41 belonging to one Gangabai. He also admitted previous convictions.

His Lordship reserved sentence.

George Edmund Bright, Cassum Rahimtoolla and Thomas Sharple were fined Rs. 50 each for not attending the Special Jury, though summoned to do so.

THE BASSEIN MURDER.

Hector D'Gama was then placed before the following Special Jury on a charge of murdering one Motigia, alias Ramsukh, at Bassein Road on the 29th January last: Messrs. W. C. Symes, (foreman); E. Yeo; F. A. Prevost; C. M. Hanson; A. J. Garrett; Thomas Powell; Dinshaw Manekji Sutaria; Alec. E. Baird and H. Morrod.

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General and Mr. M. F. Nicholson, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. D. B. Binning, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe, defended the accused.

As the accused does not understand the Court language, Mr. A. X. D'Souza was specially appointed to interpret the proceedings to him in the Portuguese language.

The Advocate-General, in opening the case to the jury, said that the accused Hector Gama was charged before them with the murder of a tongawalla outside the Bassein Road Station in the early hours of Sunday, the 29th January last. At the close of the proceedings before the Committing Magistrate, the accused, as he was entitled to do, had put in a written statement of his version of the facts and during the course of his opening, the Advocate-General said, he would refer to that story.

THE FACTS STATED.

Stating briefly the facts then, the Advocate-General said it appeared that Gama and a widowed lady, Mrs. Spiers by name, left Bombay on the night of Saturday, the 28th, their intention being to go on a shooting expedition at Nipamal tank, which is six miles away from Bassein. They were accompanied by a Goanese butler and they arrived at the station at 1 a. m. on Sunday, Gama and the lady retired in the ladies' waiting room and were called up at 4 a. m. by the butler. Gama had arranged the previous night for a tonga with his friend named Medios and after taking coffee, he sent his butler to see if the tonga had arrived. The butler returned and said it had not. He then sent the butler to see if he (butler) could find one. The butler returned after some time with the deceased's father Ramdin and the bargaining took place between Mrs. Spiers and the tongawalla as the accused did not know the vernacular. Mrs. Spiers offered Rs. 4 and the deceased asked for Rs. 6. The negotiations thereupon broke through and after some time, Gama sent out the butler to persuade him to come to terms. It was quite dark at the time and the butler took a lamp with him. The butler left the station and went to Narsing Vacaji's chawl which was about 60 yards distant. In this chawl Ramdin occupied a room at the end. The next room was occupied by a witness named Gulamshaw. Gama followed the butler almost immediately after and when he arrived there, an altercation took place. Up to this, was common ground between the prosecution and the defence. Then there was a slight divergence. According to Ramdin and Gulamshaw, when the altercation took place, the accused seized Ramdin by the wrist and dragged him on the road, but this much was clear that Ramsukh who was sitting on the other side, went towards the tonga, took the whip and advanced in a threatening manner towards Gama. Gama, thereupon, ran to the station, there put on his coat, loaded the gun and went straight away to the stable, where the tongawalla and others were. This was again common ground. On arrival, according to the Crown witnesses, four people were present, namely, Ramdin, the deceased Ramsukh, his half-brother Jalem, and his mother Kashibai. The accused asked Jalem where the tongawalla was. Jalem pointed to his brother, who, he said, had been harnessing the horse. The accused then put his gun up his shoulders and shot Ramsukh. He then went back to the station followed by the tongawalla.

The accused's explanation was, said the learned Counsel, that Ramsukh had whipped at him and he took the gun loaded with him to fire in the air and so frighten the tongawallas in the event of their attempting to attack him again. When he was at the stables, he said that he heard somebody running towards him from behind. He swung round to the right when a man, apparently the deceased, seized the barrel of the gun which then went off and the man fell. He then ran to the station.

THE SECOND SHOT.

After that, the learned Advocate-General said, again there was common ground. Gama managed to get in the waiting-room where a scuffle ensued and another shot went off, but luckily without effect.

Ramsukh was shot in the neck and apparently died almost immediately. The wound was in a downward direction and must have been inflicted from very close quarters. It was comparatively narrow in diameter. There was no doubt that Ramsukh was killed by Gama's gun going off when in Gama's hands, and the only question was whether it went off accidentally or whether it was fired intentionally. If the jury came to the conclusion that the prosecution invited them to, there was no doubt that the accused was guilty of murder. If, on the other hand, they accepted the accused's story, there would be no doubt that he was not guilty. In approaching these different stories, therefore, two circumstances were to be borne in mind. Did it not strike them to be a very extraordinary thing that the accused should go back to the waiting-room and return with a loaded gun? The second circumstance carried this consideration still further. The jury would find that there was a safety cap upon the gun which could not be fired, even after being loaded, till the safety cap was pushed out so that, before the shot was fired, Gama must have pushed the cap to enable the gun to go off. If, therefore, the jury accepted his story, it would be very extraordinary that Gama should have, at the same time, pushed the safety cap out.

The Advocate-General then led his evidence.

Mrs. Spiers, examined, said that she went on a shooting excursion with the accused and they reached the Bassein Road Station. They remained in the waiting-room till the butler woke them up. They had coffee and the accused took out the gun from the case. They had arranged for a tonga, but as it did not come the butler was sent out to fetch one. He returned with Ramdin, the father of the deceased. Witness asked for the fare and the tongawalla asked six rupees. They offered four rupees but he did not accept and went away. They sent the boy to offer Rs. 5 and the accused followed him. Accused came back, took his gun and went out again. Witness followed him to some distance, but as she felt cold she did not proceed. The accused then proceeded to the stables. After three or four minutes, she heard the report of a gun and the accused coming back followed by some natives. She and the accused ultimately went into the waiting-room, where the gun went off, but it did not injure any one. When the gun went off, there were several natives, who ran away. The Police Inspector then came and arrested the accused.

Cross-examined by Mr. Binning, witness said that when the accused came back from the tongawalla's he was breathing hard but not excited. When the gun went off, a second time she saw Sarotam Sakharam, who said that if Rs. 1,000 was given to the old man everything would be all right. She told the accused what Sarotam wanted to say and the accused said that it was a mere accident and as the police had charge of the case they must go through it.

The case is proceeding.

BANK OF INDIA'S CLAIM.

Suit Settled.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell concluded the hearing of the suit brought by the Bank of India, Limited, against the Tricumdass Mills and others, by sanctioning the consent terms arrived at by the parties to this suit.

By consent decree in the following terms was passed:—The bales of cotton claimed by the Bombay Cotton Mills, were declared to be the property of the mills; Mr. R. D. Sethna, liquidator of the Tricumdass Mills, was ordered to hand over to the Bombay Cotton Mills a sum of Rs. 36,913 which were in his hands and deposited by him in the Bank of Bombay in full satisfaction of the claim made by the mills in respect of the bales; Mr. Sethna was further ordered to pay the costs of the mills in this suit out of the next sale-proceeds in his hands; a decree was passed in favour of the plaintiffs and against the Tricumdass Mills for Rs. 3,51,837; it was declared that the Bank had no claim to the 20 bales of cotton and 21 bales of yarn referred to in the plaint and Mr. Sethna was ordered to retain Rs. 5,589 being the sale-proceeds of the same as assets realised by him in the winding-up of the Tricumdass Mills; Mr. Sethna was further ordered to make the following disbursements out of the sum of Rs. 52,088 being the rate balance of the sale-proceeds of cotton and yarn sold with the consent of the Bank of Bombay and out of the further sum of Rs. 1,20,858, being the net sale-proceeds of the coal and stores, stocks in process, etc., sold by him and which sale-proceeds were claimed by the plaintiff bank:—(a) cost of the Bombay Cotton Mills; (b) Mr. Sethna's Commission at the rate of 5 per cent on all the sale-proceeds of the cotton and yarn pledged to the Bank of Bombay and sold by him, as also on the sale-proceeds of the stock in process, coal, stores, etc.; (c) all taxed costs of Messrs. Payne and Co., incurred on behalf of the Tricumdass Mills and on his behalf as Official Liquidator; (d) Rs. 700 to the Lakhmidass Mills and its liquidator for all their costs; (e) costs of the plaintiffs of this suit when taxed; (f) the balance to be divided into three equal parts, two of which to be paid to the plaintiff bank on account of the decree for Rs. 3,51,837 and the remaining part to be retained by him as the Official Liquidator of the Tricumdass Mills as assets realised by him in the winding up of the Company, it was declared that the plaintiff bank was entitled to a charge on two-thirds of the book debts and outstandings of the Tricumdass Mills towards the satisfaction of any balance that might remain due to the bank out of the sum of Rs. 3,51,837 after payment to them of the sum directed above; this would not give any rights to the plaintiff bank to interfere in any suit of proceedings which the liquidator might file to recover such book debts and outstandings which the liquidator would have the full power under the orders of the Court to settle or compromise.

LIBEL ACTION.

One Rupee Damages Awarded.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman disposed of the suit brought by Mangaldass Girdhardass Parukh against Manilal Mangaldass Mehta to recover Rs. 25,000 as damages for libel action.

Mr. Raikes and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Matubhai, Jamietram and Madan, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr Setalvad and Mr. Kanga, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia, were for the defendant.

After hearing the evidence, his Lordship, in delivering his judgment said that the publication was malicious and the defendant was not acting quite honestly. His Lordship held that malice in fact was proved and that there was a publication, containing libellous matter. That publication, his Lordship observed, would have been covered by the qualified privilege but that was withheld by the facts brought out in evidence. His Lordship accordingly held that the defendant was answerable for technical libel and gave judgment for the plaintiff by awarding him Re. 1 as damages and costs.

DWARKADASS' LIFE POLICY.

Lower Court's Decree Reversed.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court yesterday, the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor delivered judgment in the appeal from a decision of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod who had dismissed the plaintiff's claim and decreed the counter-claim of Muiraj Khatav, the second defendant, in the suit brought by Mr. Vishvanath P. Vaidya, Barrister-at-Law, against the London and Lancashire Insurance Company and another, in respect of Dwarkadass' life policy.

The facts, of this case, have been fully reported.

Their Lordships, in delivering their judgment, held that the plaintiff had a priority over the second defendant and they, accordingly, reversed the Lower Court's decree and ordred Muiraj to pay the plaintiff's costs throughout. It was declared that the plaintiff was entitled to the insurance moneys.

EUROPEAN EDUCATION IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In accordance with resolutions passed at a Conference on European education, held in December last under the Presidency of Sir Robert Laidlaw, which was attended by delegates and others interested in education from all parts of India, an appeal for funds in aid of European education is to be made in Britain during April and the three following months of this year. The appeal is being organised in Britain by a strong London Committee, of which the Archbishop of Canterbury is the Chairman, and Sir Andrew Fraser the convener.

The five delegates who have been chosen to present the appeal to the Home-land leave this country by the mail of the 30th inst. Of the five, two regard social questions from the educational point of view, whilst three view education in the light of social conditions.

(1) (a) Mr. W. H. Arden-Wood, M. A. (Oxon.) Fellow of Calcutta University, and an acknowledged authority on educational matters, has had twenty-five years' Indian experience, of which twenty-two have been spent in the Calcutta Martiniere among pupils of the class whose interests he goes to advocate. He stands first and foremost for the improvement of education as a means to the uplifting of the community.

(b) The Rev. Rocksborough R. Smith, M.A., (Cantab.), B.A., Lond, Principal of the Diocesan School, Rangoon, represents the special needs of the community domiciled in Burma. Mr. Rocksborough Smith holds a unique position in the deputation as a member of the High Church section of the Anglican Church, which is heartily co-operating with the other Churches in this movement.

(2) (a) The Rev. John Breeden has worked for twelve years as a Minister of the Wesleyan Methodist Church among the domiciled community in Madras, and has made a special study of the conditions of their life in that Province and of the means whereby those conditions may be improved.

(b) The Rev. F. B. Hadow, M.A., (Oxon), is the Incumbent of the Old or Mission Church in Calcutta, which is allied with the C. M. S. Among his parishioners are to be found some of the most depressed and helpless members of the community, as well as others of struggling respectability and patient independance. The Minister of the Old Church parish must needs be an authority on the needs of the domiciled.

(c) The Y. M. C. A. has made a special study of the position of young men in India, and has endeavoured to provide them with opportunities for self-improvement as well as with Homes in which those may find shelter whose small salaries would not otherwise permit them to live in any respectable quarter. In this work it has naturally been led to make a special enquiry as to the history and disadvantages of this community, and Mr. G. D. Turner, M. A., (Edin.) of Lahore, has been enabled to add the information thus gathered to that acquired during several years of personal work amongst the class in question. As a Scotsman he will also be able to make a special appeal to his native land.

The delegation thus represents all sections of the Church; all parts of India, and all aspects of the question under discussion; and will therefore command a respect and exert an influence which is likely to be effective in accomplishing the object of the Appeal.—Yours etc.

W. H. ARDEN-WOOD.

11, Loudon Street, Calcutta.

SPORTING NEWS.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

Dorset Regiment vs. Elphinstone College.

UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENT TO A PLAYER.

THERE was not much in this match, played on the Marine Lines on Monday evening, to catch the eye of hockey enthusiasts. Although the play was keenly and vigorously contested throughout, it was only of a middling description, for a considerable time the proceedings being of the hit and miss variety. What difference existed between the teams was in favour of the Dorsets who, though some of their players were obviously "rocky" on the question of the laws of the game, possessed more speed and dash than their opponents. Infringements of the law were frequent on both sides and much time was lost in exacting the necessary penalties. The College opened strongly but were quickly driven back and "sticks" within the circle gave away a shot corner and to the College defence an anxious moment. Ragged play followed to within ten minutes of the interval and than some brisk work saw the Elphinstones defending strongly, not clearing till three corners had been conceded. There was no score at half time.

After the interval the Dorset once more had the best of things for some time, but afterwards the College team smartened up and eventually after some further exchanges got the ball into the net. The point was disallowed as the whistle had blowed previously for an offence by one of the Civilians. Play continued to be poor, each side missing chances and at the end the score account was still blank.

Extra time was ordered to be played but at half-time no score had been effected. Just as the whistle sounded Billimoria, the College skipper had the misfortune to fall over his stick and break his right leg below the knee. Considerably weakened they quickly succumbed to their opponents, who scored through Miller immediately after the resumption. The game finally ended:—

Dorset Regiment	1 goal
Elphinstone College	nil

The teams were:—Dorset Regiment; goal, Bridge; backs, White and Hodges; half-backs, Hilborne, Drew and Rowland; forwards, Buckmaster, Hind, Miller, Wright and Curwen.

Elphinstone College:—goal, K. M. Koyagt; backs, H. A. Setna and D. K. Kapadia; half-backs A. P. Sabarola, Nanji, and K. Jehangir; forwards, H. D. Karaka, Ganpat Palvankar, S. E. Melanla, S. O. D. Billimoria and Dogle.

Y. M. C. A. vs. PIONEERS "A"

The Pioneers pressed during the opening stages of play and played a better combination game than their opponents. The Y. M. C. A. play was characterised by more dash than that of the Pioneers and O'Brien got away through his opponents' defence and scored soon after the start of the game. The Parsi team now retaliated and Fitch was called upon to make three successive saves from the centre-forward and inside wing men of the Pioneers' team. Finally, however, K. Khambatta got away for his side and beat Fitch with a hot shot. The Pioneers', if anyone, took the aggressive and Fitch had to kick out more than once. Exchanges were now more or less even until half-time was called with the score level:—

Y. M. C. A.	1 Goal
Pioneers' "A"	1 Goal

The second half opened with an attack by the Pioneers which, however, failed to produce any score and evenly balanced midfield play supervened. The Pioneers once more pressed and forced two consecutive penalty corners from their opponents which they were not able to convert. The Parsi team now played a more consistent game than their opponents and, on one occasion, D. Driver beat Fitch just after the whistle had proclaimed him "off side". Play for a time was uneventful until Dick saved a hot shot from O'Brien. After another period of uneventful play, the Y. M. C. A. made a dangerous run which ended in the whistle going for "offside". The final score was:—

Y. M. C. A.	1 Goal
Pioneers' "A"	1 Goal

The teams were as follows:—

Y. M. C. A.:—Goal; Fitch; backs, Mathalone and Rogers; half-backs, Scales, Beveridge and Hykoop; forwards, Davidson, Schultz, O'Brien, Eldridge and McAlpine.

Pioneers' "A":—Goal: Dick, backs; Vithal and Karangia; half-backs; Bilimoria, Nagpurwalla, and Divecha; forwards, ; J. Driver, S. Palvanker, D. Driver, K. Khambhatta and A. Chocksey.

THE LATE MR. A. F. SOUNDY.

Bombay's Second Oldest European Resident.

CONSIDERABLE regret was expressed throughout Bombay on Monday when the death was announced of Mr. Arthur Francis Soundy, Secretary and Manager of Messrs. Soundy and Co., Ltd. The deceased, who at the time of his death was in his seventy-fifth year, was one of the two European residents who have been longest in Bombay. He landed in this City on the 15th of December 1859—almost fifty-two years ago—when the stirring events of that decade belonged to recent history. In this long period the late Mr. Soundy made many friends, and it is safe to say that none more than he has won the esteem and respect of the entire community, European and Indian.

The deceased first came to this country to join the once well-known firm of Herbert and Co., but about seven years after his arrival founded the present firm of Soundy and Co—now one of the oldest houses in the city—and the concern was ultimately merged into a limited company with the founder in the position he held until his almost painfully sudden death on Sunday afternoon. He had lived a strenuous life, broken only by occasional trips to England, and although there are few, if any, present in the city to-day who can speak of his first years' residence here, there are many who remember him in the early seventies. He made many interests in life, always took a keen interest in public affairs, but his chief love was volunteering. He was among the first local men to join the movement when it was inaugurated in this city, and only a few now months before his death retired from active Volunteer work, having attained to the rank of Major in the Bombay Volunteer Rifles. Some years ago he was awarded the Volunteer Officers' Decoration for long service. There are still among those who were his colleagues who remember his keen interest in the fetes and entertainments held in the Victoria Gardens, which played a great part in popularising and making known the movement.

It is understood that the relatives of the deceased were not altogether unprepared for untoward developments. Some months ago he had a warning, similar in character to that of Saturday, but happily recovered. As it was he worked almost to the last moment. He attended business on Saturday as usual, and at the moment of his sudden collapse was actually preparing to go to the skating rink, a venture with which he was closely associated. It was seen, however, that his condition was serious, and at 3 p.m. on Sunday he died from the effects of cerebral hemorrage.

The deceased left a widow, three sons and three daughters to mourn his loss.

The interment took place yesterday at Sewri in the presence of a large number of relatives and friends who included Mr. H. C. Soundy, Mr. P. B. Soundy, Mr. Frank Soundy; (sons): Mr. J. P. Watson; Lieut.-Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop V. S., Mr. and Mrs A. Pell, Mr and Miss Knight; Mrs. Asquith; Captain Cartwright, Adjudant, B. V. R; Mr Walter Procter; Mr. Donald Fraser; Mr. C.B. Robinson; Miss Hardinge; Captain Southwell Piper; Mr. R. N. Mant and Mr. Framji C. Mehta, (Director of Soundy and Co., Ltd.)

Rev. Father Chard S. S. J. E., St. Peters Mazagon, officiated at the graveside. The funeral was accompanied by military honours, the firing party being provided by the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, and the band of St Mary's College playing the "Dead March."

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

Germany and Sir Edward Grey's Speech.

THE "North German Gazette" publishes the following semi-official Note:—

"The statesmanlike utterances ("die in staatsmannischem Geiste gehaltenen Ausfuhrungen") of the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Edward Grey, in regard to the Baghdad Railway question have made a very favourable impression in Governmeni circles in Berlin. The statements of the British minister point the road by which an agreement can be prepared and arrived at ("angebahnt und erreicht") both in the question of the increase of the Customs and with regard to the carrying out of the construction of the line from Baghdad to the Gulf."

It is unofficially stated that the Emperor William had a long conversation with the German Foreign Secretary, Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter.

BAGHDAD RAILWAY AND RUSSIA.

For the moment, says the Berlin correspondent of the "Times" on March 10, it need only be remarked that the new Foreign Office publication is in complete and welcome contrast with all previous semi-official statements. In a telegram of yesterday's date the Berlin correspondent of the "Frankfurter Zeitung" was still striking the old note with regard especially to Koweit and the Persian Gulf. Dealing with the parallel drawn in a leading article in the "Times" between the Baghdad-Khanikin section and the Baghdad-Gulf section, he said that the Baghdad Railway Company had not abandoned to Russia one iota of its rights, and intended to build the line right up to the Turkish frontier. If England wanted to adopt the sensible and practical attitude of Russia she would abandon all discussion of the construction of lines within Turkish territory and undertake to carry on to India by an English shipping company from Basra or Koweit, or both places, the traffic of the Baghdad Railway. That, says the correspondent, would be the policy truly analogous with the Russo-German agreements, although he fears that it will be a long time before such a settlement gets the support of the "Times."

The "North-German Gazette" further refers to the "illumination from an authoritative English quarter" of the Baghdad Railway question—"an illumination which seems calculated to place public discusion of the question on the other side of the water on a more real ('realpolitisch') basis than has generally been the case hitherto in England." In expansion of its former note of approval, the semi-official organ writes:

"In accordance with the view always maintained on the German side, Sir Edward Grey put at the head of his remarks a sentence to the effect that the railway concession is a German concession in Turkish territory, and that it lies within the rights of the German "concessionnaires" to carry out the terms of the concession in Turkish territory as may appear to them fit ("nach eigenem Ermessen.") In the further course of his speech the British statesman remarked that it would be quite impossible for England to take a concession given to the Germans by Turkey, and equally impossible for England to prevent the construction of the railway and he proceeded:—I think, however that we can successfully demand guarantees of equal treatment, and we are in any case justified in requiring that there shall be no preferential rates. Discovery of such guarantees ought to be achieved without difficulty, since they are already assured in principle by the circumstances of the case. It has been repeatedly pointed out from the German side that preferential treatment of any country in the use of the railway is absolutely impossible because the working of the railway is regulated by definite and published rates, the application of which can be tested by everybody.

Remarking that the question of the Customs increase and the eventual application of the Customs surplus to the kilometric guarantee of the Baghdad Railway "lies in another sphere," the journal says:—"We believe, however that in this question also it will be possible to arrive at an agreement which satisfies Turkish wishes and at the same time takes account of English interest."

Finally Sir Edward Grey mentioned "the much-discussed question of the relationship to the Turkish Empire of Koweit, on the Persian Gulf." This says the "North-German Gazette," is a problem which primarily demands discussion of a legal kind with Turkey, and detailed reference to it had better be avoided, "especially as it stands in no very pressing connection with the question of the completion of the railway as far as the Gulf. Taking all in all," Sir Edward Grey's treatment of the Baghdad Railway question seems to the "North-German Gazette" to constitute "an advance in comparison with previous methods, which were not always free from a flavour of chicanery, in the treatment of a German undertaking which is destined to strengthen Turkey not only politically, but above all economicaly, and thereby to serve the general interests of civilisation.'

THE TURKISH PRESS AND GREAT BRITAIN.

In a leading article on the Baghdad Railway and Koweit the "Tanin" complains that the British Press forgets that Turkish opinion is less tolerant of foreign affronts than it was under the old "regime." It says:—"We now understand what is an insult and we remember. . . . It must not be forgotton that in the future we may be able to answer differently. Every nation looks beyond to-morrow."

After repeating its former contradiction of the view expressed in the "Times" that Koweit is not Turkish and reproaching the "Times" for "adopting the language of a conqueror," the article goes on to say that Koweit is not the only possible sea terminus of the Baghdad Railway. England had nothing to gain by making difficulties in regard to the four per cent. Customs surtax, especially as Turkey took into consideration British interests in Mesopotamia and the "Gulf of Basra" when she invited England to enter into "pourparlers" with reference to the question at issue. Finally the "Tanin" asks, How can England expect concessions if she intends to set difficulties in Turkey's path?

NEW TURCO-GERMAN PACT.

A telegram from Reuter's Constantinople correspondent announces the signing of a new convention between the Turkish Government and the Baghdad Railway Company. The agreement is said to give Turkey a free hand to make new arrangements for the construction and control of the section of the railway from Baghdad to the Persian Gulf provided Germany has an equal part with Great Britain.

The contention of the British Government, however, is that our strategic and commercial interests demand that Great Britain should have control over the Persian Gulf section.

The position of the British Government is in no way affected by the clause in the new agreement which states that the Baghdad Railway Company renounces its claim to the 4 per cent. increase in the Turkish Customs duties, and accepts other security for the kilometric guarantees.

This 4 per cent. increase in the Customs requires the consent of the Powers, and British consent is dependent on a satisfactory arrangement with regard to the railway from Baghdad to the Persian Gulf. This part of the convention, therefore, has no effect, and can only be designed to create an atmosphere of agreement.

The position, so far as Great Britain is concerned, is unchanged by this agreement.

The proposals recently submitted to the British Government by the Turkish Government are still under consideration by the Foreign Office, the India Office and the Board of Trade, which are the departments chiefly concerned with the Baghdad Railway and our interests in the Persian Gulf.

MOSLEM UNIVERSITY SCHEME.

Collecting Funds in Rangoon.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 3.

Moulvi Mohamed Aziz Mirza, leader of the Moslem University

BY THE WAY.

CANON SCOTT HOLLAND ON THE BEEHIVE HAT.

"When," asks the editor of the "Commonwealth," "are our women going to get rid of the abomination of the beehive hat?" It is impossible (he goes on to say) to hope for women's suffrage so long as this monstrosity flaunts itself abroad. It would be fatal to any cause. It suggests to the mere man such painful possibilities of perverted judgment, and of temporary mental aberration, that his faith is, for the moment staggered. Surely that grim lady in the Follies who from under its sinister shelter sings, "The lark now leaves its watery nest," ought to have sung those hideous wigwams away off our heads for ever. Our own chimney-pot hat is by the side of this a thing of beauty and a joy for ever. It must be done, the Canon concludes, "or there will be no chance for the Conciliation Bill."

QUEER NESTING PLACES IN LONDON.

Birds in London sometimes choose queer nesting-places. A natural history contributor to the "Scotsman" calls attention to the fact that a pair of sparrows have, this year, chosen the granite crown of the Royal coat of arms which decorates the massive Gothic arch of the middle tower of the lower of London. There they have been seen actively at work designing the architecture of their home. The birds have only just room enough to get in and out of the stonework at the base of the Crown. Not far away a couple of pigeons have selected a niche in rugged grey gemite.

"THE BOER AT HOME."

Lieutenant-Colonel H. T. Templin, K. C., formerly a member of the Cape Legislature, has a very interesting article in the "African World" on the Boers at Home. Among other points touched upon is the Boer's hospitality to strangers. It is not etiquette, it seems, for a traveller to drive up to the house and begin out spanning or off-saddling horses without having first respectfully accosted the proprietor or a responsible member of his family. That point observed, all is well. A servant is sent for, who assist in looking after the horses. The host conducts his visitor into the but seldom used sitting-room ("sitkamer"), where both sit down. The farmer asks from whence his guest may have come, where he is going to, what is his business, whether he is married; and if married how many children he has got. The traveller is afterwards seen by the family, and treated with true hospitality.

ALWAYS POLITE.

The Boer farmer is very quick to take stock of his visitor and adapts his tone towards, and treatment of, him accordingly, but always with due politeness. A congenial visitor will be pressed to remain to the family dinner, a truly solemn function preceded and followed by a long grace of course in the task. If the visitor is appreciated by the rest of the family as he is sure to be if he can play the piano or other instrument of music, talk a little of the taal and show an intelligent interest in things pertaining to farm lie and never forgetting some timely consideration for the ladies, he may be even invited to stay until the next day. No Boer is ever in a hurry, and he appreciates this comfortable characteristic in those whom he may meet.

THE BOER HOUSE-WIFE.

Of the Boer house-wife, Lieut.-Colonel Tamplin has a high opinion. Sorely are her resources taxed at times in her home and family, and of recreation she knows little or nothing. Yet, notwithstanding these many undoubted drawbacks, the Boer "huisvrouw" presents a very striking example of complete devotion to her home and family; to her husband she gives the strongest, well-nigh unreasoning, devotion. To her children and servants her word is law, for without ready obedience her task would be infinitely more difficult. And her husband well knows his interests are safe in her hands, his enemies are here, and it is more than probable that the stories of the help afforded to their men-folk by Boer women in times of war are well founded.

A FAMOUS PRAIRIE DOCTOR.

The Canadian papers announce the death of Dr. Frank P. Lundy, of Portage la Prairie. Recently he drove fifty miles across the prairie, got caught in a blizzard, and slept all night under his upturned cutter. Such an experience was no novelty to Dr. Lundy. He belonged to the swift-passing type of prairie doctor that went the trails before there were railroads. In all Manitoba there was no character better known. He went to Portage in 1882, when the caravans of Red River carts came honking up from Fort Garry en route to Edmonton, Battleford, and Calgary. Portage, now the junction point of four railways, three of them transcontinentals, was then the point where the old trails diverged. According to the "Canadian Courier," he was never known to send a patient a bill; and he was never known to need money.

MR. URE AND THE MILLENNIUM.

Perhaps the sweetest thing in the papers to-day is the ingenuous gushing of the Lord Advocate on foreign politics at Deal. The bracing atmosphere of the Kentish watering-place and the cheery of her honest and daring boatmen appear to have had a most stimulating effect upon Mr. Ure. So much so, indeed, that he did not hesitate to inform his audience that universal disarmament and universal peace were "much nearer than they had been at the beginning of the week." One supposes that to-day they are nearer still; that by Monday, we shall have stopped all battleship-building; that by Wednesday afternoon we shall be able to disarmantle our forts and disband the Army; and that by half-past three—or, perhaps, for the sake of accuracy, better say a quarter to four—on Friday, all the Emperors, Kings, and Presidents of the world will have declared the universal cult of the Dove. And yet—speaking practically—we all know that we have got no nearer to universal disarmament this week than a man who climbs to the top of a street lamp-post has got nearer to the sun. So, why does Mr. Ure talk such nonsense? It is all very fine and natural for our young men to dream dreams, but surely a Lord Advocate should have his eyes open and see the facts of the time.

THE DUCHESS OF ALBANY'S SPEECH.

The many and grave dangers which beset the path of inexperienced girls who are trying to be "independent" have never been more forcibly or sympathetically pointed out than by the Duchess of Albany in her speech at Winchester. Her Royal Highness spoke not only as a Princess who had exceptional opportunities for the study of social conditions in all classes, but also as a woman and a mother; and the result was a speech exposing with truth and kindliness the secret of many an unhappy home and many a tragedy of girl-life. One refrains from quoting from it, for the simple reason that, if one once began, should not know where to stop, it is all so important, and it covers the whole subject so extraordinarily well. But one trusts that the society under whose auspices it was delivered will see that its reporting does not begin and end with the newspaper Press. The speech should be printed as a leaflet and distributed broadcast by all the agencies interested in the very grave social problems involved. It is largely for the lack of such wise counsel to mothers and daughters as the Princess gave the other day that with the latter-day development of "independence" the national life of the country has become so much more difficult in many ways.

THE PIONEER OF THE MOTOR.

A monument is about to be erected in France to Nicolas Cugnot, the first man who constructed a practicable motor-car. Born in 1725, he became a military engineer in the service of the Duc de Lorraine, but was brought back to France, with a commission to build a steam carriage for the conveyance of artillery, by the Duc de Choiseul. The car which he produced was not very serviceable, for it only progressed at the rate of 2 1-2 miles an hour, and had to stop every quarter of an hour for the replenishment of the boiler. He was told to try again; but the second car, which is now in the Musee des Arts at Metiers, also disappointed expectations. Louis XVI. gave the inventor a pension of 600 francs a year, but the Revolution deprived him of it, and he lived for some years in great destitution in Brussels. Napoleon, however, not only restored the allowance, but increased it to 1,000 francs a year.

MEN AND MATTERS.

THEIR MAJESTIES AT DERBY HOUSE.

The King and Queen have accepted Lord and Lady Derby's invitation to attend a ball at Stratford House five days after the Coronation, and will drive there in State after the theatrical gala performance which is to be given by all the leading London actors and actresses. Stratford House will in future be known as Derby House, the old mansion of that name in St. James's Square having been given up by Lord Derby. His Lordship's new town house is an imposing edifice, terminating the wide 'cul-de-sac' of Stratford Place off Oxford Street. Formerly the residence of Lord Colebrooke, it has been completely gutted and rebuilt internally within the last twelve months, and its interior now compares favourably, as regards sumptuousness and beauty, with the finest private houses in London. Lord Derby is understood to have spent anything up to £50,000 in reconstruction and redecoration, some thousands having gone to the building of a magnificent new ballroom, which will be fittingly inaugurated on the occasion of their Majesties' visit.

LORD MAYOR'S BANQUETING HOUSE.

The outer walls of the new Derby House are nearly a century and a half old, and they stand on the site of the ancient Lord Mayor's Banqueting House. Although the mansion was the scene of many splendid entertainments during the tenancies of Lord and Lady Colebrooke and the Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe, it does not possess the historic interest of the old Derby House in St. James's Square. Old Derby House was famed for its gatherings as far back as the time of the Stuarts, the first of its long succession of distinguished occupants being the Earl of Oxford who was reputed to be the most dissolute among all the disreputable courtiers of Charles II.

WHEN THE QUEEN STOOD UP.

Queen Mary does not like ladies smoking in her presence and it is never done by any of the ladies in the "entourage" of Royalty, though there are, as a matter of fact, at least two ladies attached to the Court who indulge in an occasional cigarette, but they never do so in the presence of her Majesty. Some few years ago the Queen showed her dislike to the cigarette habit being indulged in by ladies in a manner that was not only effective but was not without its humours aspect. Her Majesty, then Princess of Wales, was the guest of a well-known American hostess who, after dinner sought and, of course, obtained the Royal assent to some of the ladies present smoking cigarettes, the Queen's dislike to this practice not then being generally known; but during the consumption of the cigarettes the Queen remained standing, and of course every other lady in the room had to do likewise. The hostess, however, had the shrewdness to guess why her Royal guest did not sit down, and in a few minutes managed to convey her wish to the ladies who were smoking that they should throw away their cigarettes, which they gladly did, for they also suspected why they were kept standing. The Queen then sat down, and her Majesty has never since had reason to express her dislike of ladies smoking in her presence.

VALUABLE ROYAL JEWELS.

One hears that Queen Mary is having her jewellery newly catalogued in preparation or the Coronation ceremonies. Her Majesty is not particularly fond of jewels, but she has in her private possession—apart from the treasures of the Regalia which she is entitled to wear on State occasions—a number of enormously valuable gems. Probably the jewel she prizes most is the diamond brooch which was King George's first present to her after they became engaged; at any rate, she wears it, and the diamond necklace presented to her by Queen Victoria, oftener than any other of her jewels. The necklace has the foremost place in her affections for a similar reason, Queen Victoria having given it to her on the occasion of her engagement of King George.

QUEEN'S CHAIN OF PEARLS.

Another highly valued piece of jewellery in the Queen's collection is the chain of pearls presented to her Majesty, on her marriage, by the women of twenty-three English counties. £6,000 was subscribed for the purchase of this beautiful *gift*, but its actual cost was £5,000 and the balance of the money was, at the Queen's request, presented to certain charities. These pearls are often worn by Queen Mary in the evening. Her Majesty also possesses whole parures of different gems. Once, at a country house party, she made a point of taking them all with her, and wearing a different set each night at dinner. One night, for instance, she had on no other jewels than her magnificent rubies and diamonds; another night she wore her parure of emeralds and a third night her beautiful sapphire and diamond ornaments.

THE CORONATION DURBAR.

The statement that the Indian Coronation Durbar is to take place just after the Coronation this year is not exactly correct. The ceremony, which promises to be one of great magnificence, is not to take place until nearly the end of this year. A little difficulty has been experienced in fixing the date, as several native feasts which fall due about that period of the year have had to be avoided. The actual Durbar ceremonies are to last a week, after which King George and Queen Mary are to visit Khtiwandu, the capital of Nepal. There is no rail route to this city, and thus their Majesties will have to travel by road. The districts through which they will pass are noted for their big-game hunting facilities. Tigers and other big game abound in this part, and thus there is every likelihood that a Royal "shoot" will be arranged. As regards the actual Durbar itself, it is now settled that it will be held, not as in former years on the large plain outside the city, but in the old Delhi Fort. This is probably a precaution taken by the authorities to ensure the utmost safety of their Majesties during the ceremony.

PAINTINGS BY PRINCESS PATRICIA.

Some charming water-colours painted by the Duke of Connaught's daughter, Princess Patricia, are being greatly admired at the Royal Amateur Art Society's Exhibition. The Princess is one of the most talented artists in the Royal family—in fact, she is an all-round clever girl—a good linguist, a fine musician, and a noted sportswoman, being equally proficient in tennis, hockey, golf, and horse-riding. Her facility with the brush was not acquired without a regular, arduous course of study, and she worked incessantly for a number of years at a private art school in London. Flowers are her favourite subjects, and a few years ago she exhibited at the New Gallery a particularly charming picture of stocks, marigolds, and heliotrope. As presents to her friends, she often gives little flower painting from her own brush. Next to painting, Princess Patricia's favourite hobby is the collecting of uncut gems, of which she has a magnificent collection. Like many other Royalties, she is deeply interested in "occult" studies, and she is said to have the power for using the divining rod for the purpose of finding hidden water or minerals—a faculty which the Kaiser is also supposed to possess. The Princess will celebrate her birthday this month—on St. Patrick's Day, the 17th—a happy chance to which she owes her pretty name of Patricia.

AUSTRALIA'S NEXT GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Lord Denman, who is to succeed Lord Dudley as Governor-General of Australia, is in his thirty-seventh year, and is generally regarded as one of the most promising of the small band of Liberal Peers. He is good looking, an effective speaker, and a rather serious-minded young man who is said to have ambitions. He came into his title seventeen years ago, and served in South Africa as a captain of Yeomanry. Since then he has acted as Deputy Speaker in the House of Lords, was a Lord-in-Waiting to King Edward, and has followed Earl Beauchamp in the pleasant and ornamental office of Captain of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms. Eight years ago he married a daughter of the millionaire contractor, Lord Cowdray, still better known as Sir Westman Pearson. Lady Denman has been an active hostess for the Liberal Party. She own some of the finest pearls in London, including a rope of 400 pearls, each of which is said to be worth £150.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess of Westmeath, Lady White Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of Albionfare on the wrapper. sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

THE CHOICEST OF CHOICE PIANOS.

HIRE OR PURCHASE.

BLÜTHNER.
BROADWOOD.
SCHIEDMAYER.
RICHd. LIPP.
STEINWEG NACHF.

CROWN PIANOS.
CROWN ORGANS.

PIANO-PLAYERS.
PLAYER-PIANOS.

New Pianos from Rs. 550. Second-hand from Rs. 200.
UPRIGHT OR HORIZONTAL GRAND PIANOS.
BUILT SPECIALLY FOR THE INDIAN CLIMATE.
FOR CASH OR ON THE EASY PAYMENT SYSTEM.
Descriptive illustrated list on application.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
ESTABLISHED 1873. BOMBAY AND POONA.

TRADE MARK 'VANA' BRAND TONIC WINE

The powerful and rapid action of this pure, wholesome nerve tonic, renders it

THE IDEAL RESTORATIVE

in mental and physical exhaustion and disorders of the nervous system. It restores strength and appetite after illness and fortifies the system against Malaria and other tropical fevers.

Obtainable at all Pharmacies, Dispensaries and Stores

Prepared by
BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO., LONDON (ENG.)

"CAUTION—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE" is protected "under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of India and "proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any colorable or other "imitation thereof."

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, open to all.

REGISTERED. DR. LALOR'S TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is Immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above Diseases with each Bottle.

Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated, The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND

ELLIMAN'S EMBROCATION

Pain arising

FROM	
Rheumatism,	Chronic
Lumbago,	Bronchitis,
Sore Throat	Sprain,
from Cold,	Backache,
Cold at the	Bruises,
Chest,	Slight Cuts,
Neuralgia	Cramp,
from Cold,	Soreness of

the Limbs after exercise, is best treated by using ELLIMAN'S according to the information given in the Elliman R.E.P. booklet 96 pages, (illustrated) which is placed inside cartons with all bottles of Elliman's price 1/1½, 2/9 & 4/-. The R.E.P. booklet also contains other information of such practical value as to cause it to be in demand for First Aid and other purposes; also for its recipes in respect of Sick Room requisites. Elliman's added to the Bath is beneficial.

Animals

Ailments may in many instances be relieved or cured by following the instructions (illustrated) given in the Elliman E. F. A. Booklet 64 pages, found enclosed in the wrappers of all bottles of ELLIMAN'S price 1/-, 2/- & 3/6.

ROYAL for ANIMALS
See the Elliman E.F.A. Booklet
UNIVERSAL for HUMAN USE
See the Elliman R.E.P. Booklet
found enclosed with bottles of ELLIMAN'S
THE NAME IS ELLIMAN

Elliman, Sons & Co., Slough, England.

CHAPOTEAUT'S MORRHUOL

CURATIVE PRINCIPLE OF COD LIVER OIL — NO TASTE NO SMELL NO NAUSEA

MORRHUOL

Is superior to Emulsions or Oil, it cures Incipient Consumption, Coughs, Bronchitis and Scrofula.

Each tiny Morrhuol capsule is extracted from a teaspoonful of cod liver oil.

Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.

Sold everywhere in bottles of 100 Capsules.

PARIS, 8, rue Vivienne. - Sold by all Chemists

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of *Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children* and the *aged*. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL, Valence (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Co., Sole Agents for Madras.—PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in Bombay.
DUMOULIN & Co., Agents in Pondichéry.

BENGER'S FOOD

is for Infants and Invalids and for those whose digestive powers have become weakened by illness or advancing age.

If the digestive functions, however weak, can do any work at all they should be given work to do to the extent of their powers. In the easy process of its preparation the digestibility of Benger's can be regulated to give this work with extreme nicety.

The "British Medical Journal" says—"Benger's Food has, by its excellence established a reputation of its own."

BENGER'S NEW BOOKLET deals with the most common doubts and difficulties which mothers have to encounter. It is sent post free on application to Benger's Food, Ltd., Otter Works, Manchester, England.

Benger's Food is sold in tins by Druggists, etc., everywhere.

PIANOS

We hold the finest Selection in India, by Bechstein, Erard, Knake, Collard, Brinsmead, Allison and other first class makers, and sell on special terms for cash or monthly payments.

FORT, BOMBAY,

S. ROSE & CO.

TO ASTHMA SUFFERERS

Instant Relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup & Whooping Cough by the use of POTTER'S ASTHMA CURE. In 1/- Tins (English Price). Sold everywhere. For free Sample send Postcard to POTTER & CLARKE, LTD., Artillery Lane, London, E. Mention this Paper. May be obtained of all Chemists.

INSTANT RELIEF

Agents:—H. TREACHER & Co., Bombay & Poona.

The Undermentioned Medicines are prepared from Herbs.

A BOON SUFFERING HUMANITY
SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

I possess numerous certificates from officials, Europeans, Parsees, Mahomedans, Hindus on all diseases. Those who wish to be convinced, are requested to come and inspect the.

SURGERY can only give temporary relief to the following diseases. They can be radically cured by the unfailing medicines described below:—

HYDROCELE in any form, acute, or chronic, Hernia, Elephantiasis and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 95 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES.—Fistula, Fissure of the anus, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum, which cause much irritation, burning and pain, are thoroughly cured without the least pain or inconvenience to sufferers.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY.—The undue increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, ilion, and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find rest or happiness under such condition, and feel very miserable. They can be easily cured and can experience a reduction of 4 to 8 inches in their body after 15 days' application of oil. Also Rheumatism, Gout, and Paralyses, acute or chronic, cured by the application of oil and pill. The effect of cure is experienced after 15-days' treatment.

SPERMATORHŒA, STERLITY, and monthly disorders, and other obstinate uterine diseases are permanently cured no matter how old the patient or disease may be.

DIABETES.—Insipid and Mellitus—and complaints akin thereto, both acute and chronic, are thoroughly cured by harmless Vegetable Pills.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, beating sensation in Throat or Chest, Sour, Bitter or Sweet taste in the mouth, heartburn, headache caused thereby, and loss of appetite are easily cured.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS.—Watery, blood or pus discharges from the nose, formation of scales or fresh globules in the nose causing obstruction to breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.

PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO THE INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.

Price as follows—
For Hydrocele, Hernia and Elephantatis Pills and Oil for 20 days, Rs. 15-8.
For Piles, Fistula, Ointment and Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-8
For Windy & Fatty body, Oil for 15 days, Rs. 6-8
For Spermatorhea, Sterility, Monthly Disorders, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8
For Diabetes, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.
For Bilious complaints, Dyspepsia, &c., Pills for 15 days Rs. 5-8.
For Nasal Diseases, Smelling powder for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.
For Rheumatism, Goutand Paralysis, Pills and Oil for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.

LEPROSY—Black and white—and BLOOD-DISORDERS are satisfactorily cured by my remarkable remedy consisting of pills and ointmen tfor 15 days, Rs. 10-8.

ELEPHANTIASIS and similar Inflammatory complaints of legs and hands, causing pain, itching, and irritation cured thoroughly by the use of the oil. Medicine for 30 days, Rs. 10-1

ASTHMA, COUGH, Difficult Respiration, Hooping Cough, Cold, Throat Irritation Consumption, Blood Phlegm, and similar diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, are cured by a month's treatment. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.

EPILEPSY HEMICRANIA, habitual Head-ache, Dropsy, after-effects of mercury and other mineral poisons mouth diseases, are all very successfully treated Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

OPHTHALMIA—Obstinate and ear diseases, redness, watery or pus discharges, soreness, CATARACT, burning, piercing pain, shortness of sight, flashes, night blindness, are relieved by harmless applications which neither burn nor produce any inconvenience to patients. Pills or mixture for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.

IMPOTENCY, SPERMATORHŒA, LOSS OF NERVE POWER are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be. Rapid SEMINAL DISCHARGE, the results of thoughtless excesses and errors of youth are entirely cured, GREAT RETENTIVE POWER and perfect MANHOOD restored to the complete satisfaction of sufferers. Unfailing potent remedies of harmless nature are always kept in stock. Pills or oil (as the cases may be) for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

MENSTRUAL TROUBLES, Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Sterility, Prolapsus, Uteri, Threatened Miscarriage, Tumour and other obstinate Uterine Diseases are speedily cured without any chance of recurrence Pills for 15 days, Rs. 8-8.

CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA DYENTERY sudden and periodical COLIC PAINS are cured by unfailing remedies which surpass all other preparations. Pills for 15 days Rs. 6-8

Up-country orders Promptly executed by Value Payable Post.

Up-country patients are requested to state clearly their age disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

In addition to the abovementioned medicines there are several other superior medicines of different prices for complaints mentioned above and also for several other complaints, the prices and other information for which may be had on application by Post or by personal interview disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

Apply to Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, of Benares, Motiwalla's Chawl, near old Tram Terminus, Tardeo Bridge, Tardeo, Bombay

CERTIFICATE.

Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure to say that your Medicine effected me a perfect cure from hydrocele and piles from which I had been suffering for the last 13 years and my wife from the undue increase of fatness in body which she was suffering from for the same period.

I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.

Yours faithfully—(Sd.) H. W. WILLIAMS,
Bombay, 14th February 1910.

CERTIFICATE.

To Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYEN JOSHI, Tram Terminus Tardeo

Dear Doctor—I wish to bring these few lines to your notice for the benefit of other sufferers I was suffering great agony from Hydrocele and Piles for almost a period of 12 years and tried many doctors both native and European, but to no avail I almost gave up all hopes of ever finding a cure but you will be glad to hear that since using the Pills and Ointment prescribed by you I found instant relief and a thorough cure.

Thanking you for the same and I sincerely trust your medicines will be soon known by all sufferers, I would very much advise you to advertise more freely in all newspapers, I shall always recommend you tomy friends. Yours faithfully,

J. W. BRABLEY, Government Telegraphs.
5th September, 1908.

By Appointment to H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co

OCCULISTS & OPTICIANS,

Opp. Government Telegraph Office, 7 Hornby Row, BOMBAY.

THE FIRST AND ONLY FIRM

Who Offer their constituents Free Services of a Duly Qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from Various Eye Hospitals of Europe, Holding Genuine English Registrable Diplomas.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR

EYESIGHT SPECIALIST,

Has TWENTY YEARS' experience in SIGHT TESTING RETINOSCOPICALLY.

WE HOLD

Highest Credentials from H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice of Bengal, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon'ble Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor, Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O., Lt.-Col. G. H. Bull, M.D., I.M.S., Lt.-Col. Peters, M.B., I.M.S., and Other High Personages.

STOCK:—LATEST and MOST PERFECT makes,
PRICES:—EXTREMELY MODERATE

"The Economy of "Paisley Flour"

is so great that 2 oz. is sufficient to raise a pound of ordinary flour. And do you know that when "Paisley Flour" is used, cake making at home is really very little trouble. Also you know that all the ingredients are clean and sound when you bake at home.

"PAISLEY FLOUR"

(Trade Mark)

Made by Brown & Polson, and sold in tins containing useful recipes.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

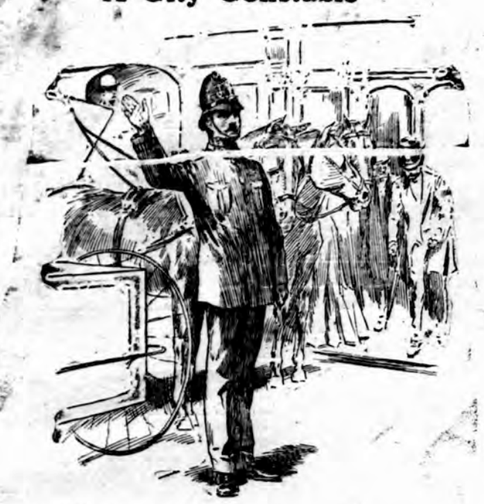
Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, that on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or can be had from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

THE BEST "APENTA" NATURAL APERIENT WATER

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Bon Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Esq., B. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

Digitized by assistance from Government of Maharashtra on 08 July, 2017

A City Constable



Nervous Depression, Lassitude, Rheumatism

From all lands, deputations come to study the *method* which has made the London Constable superior to all others. "The *method* by which I make myself *equal to my work*," says Constable Lawrence, "consists of taking Phosferine at intervals, as in this way I keep myself alert mentally and physically." Since taking Phosferine, Constable Lawrence can remain on "point" duty in all weathers, controlling the amazing volume of City traffic, without experiencing the terrible nerve strain and weariness which formerly distressed him. Even amongst men who excel, Constable Lawrence is known as an exceedingly capable officer, equal to any emergency, and he declares that Phosferine alone enables him to maintain himself in this fine condition.

Quite removed.

Constable Lawrence, 398, High Road, Tottenham, writes:—"Possibly there is not an occupation more nerve trying than that of a "point-duty" policeman, especially when the roads are slippery and the drivers have a difficulty in holding up their horses. Add to this, the skidding of motor omnibus and the dodging of taxi-cabs, &c., it will be seen that my duty is not a pleasant one. I am sure that no one would care to change places with us for more than a few minutes, for it would at once be felt that the dangers are too numerous to cope with. Policemen look big, strong men, but are just as likely to get run down in health as other men, and this is what happened to me sometime ago, when I suffered from headaches, nerve-depression, lassitude and rheumatic pains. After trying many remedies, I was recommended Phosferine, and can say that it is a wonderful renewer of health, and seems to put fresh life into one from the first dose. I am now quite myself again, and very thankful that Phosferine was brought to my notice."—March 5, 1910.

PHOSFERINE

THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Spain
H.M. the King of Greece

The Imperial Family of China
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.R.H. The Grand Duchess of Hesse

And the Principal Royal and Aristocracy throughout the World.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

Wholesale Agents —

Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co., 60, Tamarind Lane. BOMBAY.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON) LTD.,

BILSTON WORKS, **WOLVERHAMPTON.** ENG.

MAKERS OF

PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,

FOR

STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER,

MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 23. CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON. CODES: OWN & A.B.C. (5TH EDITION).

HORLICK'S

MALTED MILK (In Powder form.)

The Ideal Food for all ages.

Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.

Do you suffer from INSOMNIA? If so, try Horlick's. Sleep is Nature's sweet restorer.

SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.

HORLICK'S is easily digested because of its method of preparation. At the same time it affords ample nourishment. Is assimilated fully and quickly into the system, and thus nourishes the body and builds up the constitution without any undue strain upon the digestive organs. Avoid all indigestible and non-assimilable foods, and so enjoy good health.

NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.

Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, etc.

KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

The Soap for India.

Good for PRICKLY HEAT

Wards off INSECT BITES,

and there is nothing more refreshing than a bath with

WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP

6d. per Tablet.

To be obtained from:
KATRAK & Co.,
KATRAK'S BUILDINGS, KARACHI.

NEW PATTERN NICKEL LEVER WATCH.

The Sandow Lever

BEST VALUE IN INDIA.

Rs. 10.

Only Manufactured and Sold by

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

Watch and Clock Specialists.

31, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

This Watch has been specially designed for rough wear. It keeps good time, and will run on well for years.

Nickel Silver case.

Rs. 10.

Illustrations of dial and movement are shewn exact size. Supplied in Box with spare glass and spring and guaranteed for 12 months.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

SCRUBB'S AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., LTD., Guildford St., LONDON, S.E.

ASTHMA

Why suffer when—

LALKALA

will give you instant relief

EQUALLY EFFICACIOUS FOR HAY FEVER AND CROUP

Recommended by the Medical Profession

In Cigarettes or Papers, price Rs. 2 per Box, net.

SURE SAFE PLEASANT

Obtainable from KEMP & CO., Chemists, BOMBAY.

Sole Proprietors & Manufacturers:—LUNDY, WILSON & Co., 110, Cannon Street, London, E.C.

For Picnics you need a

THERMETOT

Quart size, with gilt-lined dish.

¶ Ice Cream remains frozen for hours in a THERMETOT—no matter how hot the day. No ice or freezing mixture needed.

¶ The double sides of the Thermetot enclose a vacuum, and prevent external temperature from affecting the contents.

¶ Salad in a Thermetot keeps crisp and cool for days.

¶ Indoors and out the THERMETOT is a necessity.

Beware of Imitations. Thermos goods have "Thermos" on them.

FROM ALL JEWELLERS, CHEMISTS, IRONMONGERS AND STORES

Wholesale only—A. E. GUTMANN & Co., 8 Long Lane, London, E.C.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.

"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.

"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.

"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and reginimal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination.

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with Berry Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures. WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., Ltd. 182, GRAY'S INN RD., LONDON.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR

FOR THE SKIN

Known for nearly a century as the most soothing, healing, refreshing and emollient milk for the skin ever produced: it prevents and removes Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Redness, and Roughness of the Skin, soothes and heals irritation, cutaneous eruptions more effectually than any other preparation, and imparts a **matchless beauty** to the **complexion** unobtainable by any other means. Warranted harmless. Bottles 2s. 3d., 4s. 6d., and 8s. 6d. Sold by stores, chemists, and Rowlands, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

YOUNGS,

RYLAND STREET WORKS.

BIRMINGHAM ENGLAND.

MANUFACTURERS OF

LONDON PATTERN ROPE PULLEY BLOCKS.

Blocks for Chain, Hemp and Wires
Rope Cranes, Lifting Jacks
Hoisting raps, &c.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE NO. 72.

ASK FOR

Shem-el-Nessim

An Inspiration in Perfume

(of all Chemists & Perfumers)

J. GROSSMITH & SON LONDON

CARLTON WHISKY

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Ltd., LONDON.

Obtainable of all Leading Merchants throughout the World.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's

Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in **DIARRHOEA** and is the only Specific in **CHOLERA** and **DYSENTERY.**

Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.

The best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS.

It is the only palliative in NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

Sold by all Chemists.

Prices in England: 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6

Sole Manufacturers: J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd. LONDON S.E.

NATURAL BEAUTY

THE proved beautifying powers of Icilma Fluor Cream, England's premier face-cream, are entirely due to Icilma Natural Water, the magical skin-tonic from the spring in Algeria—it stimulates the skin to natural healthy action—this is the real secret of Beauty. Nothing else in the world has the same effect.

Icilma Fluor Cream

is ideal for all seasons—greaseless, snowy, fragrant and delightful to use. It preserves the complexion—removes roughness, redness, heat-spots, chaps, peeling and irritations—cures insect bites—makes the skin soft, clear, cool and smooth—and is the true natural aid to Beauty.

Of all good Chemists and Stores.

ICILMA COMPANY, LTD., LONDON, ENG.

IN NATURE'S WAY

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means; thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other hurtful matters, the foundation and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisons, &c. There is no doubt that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT': otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

DUSART'S SYRUP

ROBUST YOUTH LEADS TO VIGOROUS MUSCULAR MANHOOD

DUSART'S Syrup of Lactophosphate of Lime is Nature's Tonic Restorative for Rickety, Scrofulous Children, sufferers from general and Nervous Debility, Poor Blood, Pale Complexions, Flabby Muscles and Excesses. It helps children teething, furnishes the bone-forming material during the growing period, develones contracted narrow chests, weak lungs, feeble constitutions and crooked legs.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!!!

DUSART, 8, rue Vivienne, Paris.

THE IDEAL

BRAIN TONIC.

This flower like sweet scented Hair oil of high medicinal properties cures HEADACHE, VERTIGO, &c., &c., and gives the hair a jet black colour and strengthens the roots.

THERE IS SATISFACTION INDEED IN ITS USE.

Rs. 1-5 per Phial (Post Free).

SIDDHA MAHARADHWAJA.

Compound powder of gold, prepared by scientific process from pure gold, cures all sorts of Fevers, allays Anorexia and Loss of Appetite, dispels all sorts of Neuralgic pain, removes every kind of disorder of the respiratory organs, and regulates and improves the digestive function. It infuses considerable power into the nerves and enables the constitution to bear any amount of strain and trouble. It is the best and potent alterative in the Hindu Pharmacopia.

Price per tolal Rs. 80; A week's measure Rs. 3 only.

Kaviraj Nagendra Nath Sen's

GOVT. MEDICAL DIPLOMA-HOLDER, M. C. S. (Paris), B. C. I. (London), M. S. A. S., London, Chemical Society (U.S.A.), &c., &c.

Nos. 18-1 & 19, LOWER CHITPUR ROAD, CALCUTTA.

Stephens'

Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons

For Typewriters.

Established over a Century.

GOLD & CO. Birmingham, ENGLAND.

MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES

Telegraphic Address: "HINGES BIRMINGHAM." Telephone No. 1878.

Specify "GOLD & CO." on all Invoices and through Shippers.

Printed and Published for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, by N. D'MELLO, at the "Bombay Gazette," Electric Printing Works, No. 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Sole Advertisements Agents in the United Kingdom Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 69 Fenchurch Street, London E.C.